

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JULY, 1762.

Account of the Queen's Zebra	317.	Character of the Favourite of the Mob	376
Parallel between Milton and Tasso	ibid.	King of Portugal's Declaration of War	381
Advices from Silesia	318	King of Spain's Declaration	ibid.
Of the Over-growth of Cities, &c.	349	Progress of the War in Portugal,	381, 381
Account of Buckingham House	351	King of Poland's Answer to the Emperor	
The History of the Session of Parliament		of Russia's Declaration	381
which began Nov. 3. 1761, being the first		Anecdotes of the Count de Lauzun and Sir	
Session of the 1 th Parliament of Great-		Walter Raleigh	384
Britain, &c. &c. &c.	353—360	Description of La Vera Cruz	384
Grants for the Year 1762.	353—357	New and rational Explanation of the Prophet	
Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and		Daniel's Numbers	381—386
Means	357—360	Satirical Letter of M. Voltaire	386, 387
The Power of Reason, an Essay, by the Rev.		Humorous Search after Taste	387, 388
Dr. Watkinson	360—362	Two curious Questions	ibid.
Shrewd Plea of a native of Middlesex in Be-		POETICAL ESSAYS	389
half of his County	36—364	The Association of Ideas too little attended to	
An impartial and succinct History of the		in the Education of Children	390—392
Origin and Progress of the present War	364—370	The French King's Declaration of War	
Of the Cultivation of Waste and Barren		against Portugal	391
lands, by M. Turbilly	370—372	THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	393
Salutary Advice to little Farmers,	372	Marriages and Births; Deaths	398
A Word, in Season, to jangling Ministers		Ecclesiastical Preferments	ibid.
and Patriots	373	Promotions Civil and Military	ibid.
Surprize of the French Army, by the Al-		Alterations in the List of Parliament	ibid.
lies, at Grabenstein	374, 375	Bankrupts	ibid.
List of the Killed, Wounded, and Prison-		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	399
ers in that Affair	380, 381	Catalogue of Books	400
A View of the present very warm politi-		Course of Exchange	393
cal Debates	375—380	Monthly Bills of Mortality	ibid.
		Stocks, Grain Wind and Weather	ibid.

With a BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT of BUCKINGHAM, now the QUEEN'S HOUSE,

An exact Draught of her Majesty's ZEBRA, and a CHART and PLAN of the Harbour and Town of VERA CRUZ, &c. engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or
Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS in JULY, 1881.

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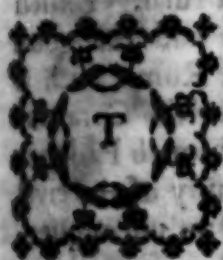
Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat 28s od to 31s od	71 to 81s load	71 to 81 load	81 5s to 101 load	91 os od load	101. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qr	4s 8d bushel	3s 6d bushel	May per load 30 to 47s
Barley 17s to 20s od	13s to 15s 9d qu	13s to 17s qr	27s to 29 6d qr	15s to 17 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	1s 1d to 2s od	Straw from 10s. to 12s.
Oats 25s to 28s od	13s to 15s	13s od to 17 od	18s to 20s	14s to 15 6d	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	1s 5d to 1s 6d	Coals 40s. per chald.
Beans 20s to 24s od	20s to 24s od	21s to 24s 9d	36s to 40s	21s to 24 od	18s to 30	34s to 40	23s to 30	3s 2d to 3s 4d	3s 4d to 3s 6d	Hops 21. to 4s ew



THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1762.

Some Account of the Zebra, or painted African Ass, lately brought over and presented to her Majesty.



HIS animal, from her majesty's good natured indulgence has been seen by numbers of people, and is now generally feeding in a paddock near her majesty's house.

The representation fronting the title is a very exact one and the following lines are descriptive of its properties.

The Zebra, one of the most beautiful creatures in the world, is about as tall as one of our asses. Its head is small, and its neck finely turned; its body also is small, and as elegant as that of a race horse; and its legs are scarce thicker than those of a stag. It has long ears, and has the sense of hearing in great perfection. It has also a tail that almost sweeps the ground*; and this is covered with a short fur all the way to the end, where it has a bush of fine hair, in the manner of a lion's.

The whole animal is striped with three colours, black, brown, and white; these are all very bright, and the hair is glossy; they turn cross wise of the body, but are not parted like the streaks of the tiger but surround the whole body from the top of the back to the middle of the belly.

It is one of the most inoffensive creatures in the world, feeds on grass and other vegetables, and is gregarious. It brays loudly and harshly, like the common ass. When two or three hundred are seen feeding together, which is frequently the case, they must afford a most agreeable sight.

July, 1762.

An Attempt towards a Parallel between MILTON and TASSO.

From a Dialogue, lately published, entitled Il Tasso.

TASSO began to make verses as early as at seven years. Milton did not begin quite so early; yet at fifteen he produced some, of which he was never ashamed. He thought it worth his while to date most of his early poetical performances, which served as a register to himself, and to inform posterity.

Tasso was but just entered his nineteenth year when he published his *Rinaldo*; and this his first work was completed in the space of ten months.

There must be essays and attempts first made, before any great work can be brought to perfection. Both this poem and his *Aminta* were wrote before his *Gierusalemme*. This was in some degree Milton's case: He had wrote his *Mask* and *Lycidas*, before he determined to join himself to the illustrious few, who have been favoured by the Epic muse.

There are none of Milton's works that bear any resemblance to the *Rinaldo* of Tasso; but, to make up the equality between them, there are no pieces of Tasso's to be classed with *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* of Milton; and certainly the *Mask*, at Ludlow-Castle, is upon as respectable a footing with Englishmen, as is the *Aminta* with Italians. There is, however, this difference attending these performances. Tasso hath had followers in this, Milton has had none. Tasso struck out into new paths, Milton walked in old ones, and left all his predecessors far behind him.

The *Gierusalemme Liberata* of Tasso deserves to be ranked with the *Iliad* and *X x x* *Æneid*

* This being different from the Representation, we may suppose not to be a general characteristic, or, that the Females, of which Gender this is, have shorter Tails.

Æneid. The subject is as conspicuous as to its matter, and invention is brought in to the aid of historical facts, as pertinently as in either of the ancient poets. The opposition made against it, however, by his contemporaries, put him out of humour with it. In consequence of which he set about a *Risacimento* of it, and produced his *Conquistata*.

Milton's divine work of *Paradise Lost* subjected him to no mal-treatment from his countrymen. Quite the reverse. It lay as dormant during his life, as if it had never seen the light. Party so blinded the eyes of Englishmen, that they took no notice of it; and during the reign of that voluptuous prince, in whose time it came forth, his subjects threw it by with contemptuous neglect. All pens were employed, and the mouths of all men were open in praise of Cowley; he happened to espouse a different party from Milton, and attracted an universal esteem and respect from all quarters; this was, notwithstanding, quite temporary fame; for, who now reads Cowley?

Tasso seriously preferred his vamped-up new-made *Conquistata*, to his first original production the *Gierusalemme Liberata*. Milton was guilty of a greater error, in preferring *Paradise Regained* to *Paradise Lost*. In this divine Work of *Paradise Lost*, Milton executed what Tasso thought to have done, and in part did in his *Sette Giornate*; but Milton's plan was of a more extensive kind, and different from Tasso's design.

There is one thing which is a certain test of merit in both their works, namely, that succeeding writers have thought it worth while to imitate them. Their followers however have taken different routs. Tasso's have adopted his manner as far as they were able, and have penned their poems wholly in imitation of him. But the utmost that the imitators of Milton have aimed at, has been his diction; and in this too, they all fall short.

Milton and Tasso possess unrivalled the summits of the modern Parnassus. 'Tis very difficult to distinguish any difference in the height of their respective cliffs; genius and invention have placed them both in an equal sublimity.

As there seems to have been some congenial resemblance between these two poets in their poetical capacities, let us discover, if there was any likeness between them as moral agents, and as men.

Both were remarkable for the duty and affection they bore to their fathers. Milton inscribed some verses to his, and consecrated them to his memory; he, indeed, deserved his utmost esteem on all accounts, not only in the common concerns of life and education in general, but upon this, that he gave him freedom of choosing that course of learning which was most agreeable to himself.

It was the misfortune of Tasso's father to be embarked in the cause of the prince of Salerno, who had greatly offended the emperor Charles V. and Tasso's also, though innocent, to be declared a rebel with him. As his father had participated of the prince's prosperous state, he resolved not to leave him when his affairs took a different turn. Exiled and flying as he was, he had the good fortune to place Tasso at Rome with a deserving preceptor, Maurizio Cataneo. From thence he removed him to Padua, and destined him to the study of the civil law, to which he had ever an unconquerable Aversion.

But it was absolute attachment to his welfare, that induced his parent to select this profitable knowledge for him. And here Tasso's propensity to follow the natural bent of his genius, got the better of his duty to his father; who having been himself a retainer of the nuses, readily overlooked his non-compliance with his intentions.

The naming Tasso's preceptor, suggests to memory the agreeable friendship which began in Milton's youth with Mr. Thomas Young, who executed that office by him. He principally conversed with him by letter, and celebrated his services to him in some Latin verses.

Head Quarters of the King of Prussia at Seidendorff, July 8.

ON the 30th past the Russians passed the Oder, and encamped near Lissa. On the 1st instant his majesty marched from Klein-Tintz, the Russians leaving Lissa at the same time, and encamping on the heights of Sackwitz. This motion obliged marshal Daun to retire in the night, between the 1st and 2d inst. to the hills of Kuntzendorff. As soon as the king got notice of his retreat, he decamped on the 2d, at four in the afternoon, and marching all night to the heights of Wurben pitched his tents at three

three in the morning at Buntzelwitz. The heights of Striegau he caused to be occupied by a body of troops under general Weid. On the 5th, at ten at night, general Weid marched by Hohenfriedberg and Reichenau, towards a body of the enemy, which occupied the heights of Aldersbach and Saltzbun. At the same hour the king took the same route, with 11 Prussian and 10 Russian battalions, 15 squadrons of dragoons, 10 of Hussars, a regiment of Russian cuirassiers, the Moldau Hussars, 500 Bosniacks, and 500 Cossacks.

After a very brisk and uninterrupted cannonade, general Weid drove the enemy from some heights, planted with cannon, to the hill of Engel. He afterwards tried, with four battalions, to dislodge them from that eminence also; but as he found that the passing the defiles at the village of Aldersbach, to get at the hill, would be attended with great difficulty, and as, in case he should bring up a greater number of battalions, there was room to apprehend that the enemy would set fire to the village, he desisted from his project, and retired with his four battalions. We had, on this occasion, 300 killed or wounded; and we reckon that the loss of the enemy was at least equal to ours.

The king then encamped his army near Neudorschen and the heights of Reichenau; and general Weid took post near Conradswalde and Harten.

Though the enemy had maintained their ground on the hill of Engel, marshal Daun did not think proper to remain in his advantageous camp at Kuntzendorff, but abandoned it in the night, and went to encamp among the hills of Dörmansdorff, with the village and defile of that name in his front. General Brentano marched with his body of forces towards Friedland, to secure the communication with Braunau.

As soon as general Ziethen, who commanded the troops that were left at Buntzelwitz, perceived that marshal Daun had quitted the hills of Kuntzendorff, he caused them to be occupied by his troops, and pitched his tents on them and the heights of Ziesken and Justenstein; so that the enemy's army was cut off from Schweidnitz, and that fortress left to its own strength.

The king went afterwards to encamp on the heights of Seidendorff. This morning we learn, that general Weid hath penetrated to Weisse in Bohemia. Mar-

shal Daun is encamped this day between Borsdorf and Tanhausens.

Vienna, July 10. Yesterday an express arrived from Silesia with advice, that on the 6th inst. general Brentano, who was posted with 8000 men at Aldersbach, was attacked three several times by a body of upwards of 30,000 men, with the king of Prussia at their head; and that notwithstanding this great disproportion of numbers, that brave general repelled the three attacks with such firmness and so much success, that the enemy did not venture to make a fourth. He killed and wounded them many men, and made near 1000 prisoners, and took three colours. This affair, of which we expect a more circumstantial account, might have been attended with very favourable consequences, had not marshal Daun been obliged to quit his camp at Kuntzendorff, and take post at Tanhausens, in order to defeat the designs of the Prussians on his magazine at Friedland, and to preserve his communication with Bohemia. (See p. 400.)

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR, Whoever offers frankly and generously to oppose the whole body of a people, and means to hinder the commission of iniquity in the city, will never escape with impunity.

YOU will without doubt think it a great boldness in me to arraign the conduct of the greatest part of the nations of the world, but truth is not the less so for having few followers, and error is ways better for having millions on her side. I am in search of truth, and if I mistake my way in the pursuit of her, you, I hope, will put me right. The error I mean to consider is, that of mankind living together in great cities, and the folly of the Legislators, in which they have erred, to permit them.

We find, that mankind, from the most remote antiquity, have been inclined to violence, which led them into war; and, that being once declared, they generally carried their arms and conquests to the capital of the enemy's country, because there was the most plunder: this Niniveh has experienced as well as Babylon, the capital of the Assyrian empire, and Persepolis that wonder of antiquity, and its ruins, the admiration of the moderns, was destroyed by Alexander, when he was drunk, at the request of his mistress, and Tyre for his wantonness; out of this

ancient

ancient city, went a colony, who built Carthage, which spread her commerce over the known world, and her conquests as far as Spain; her grandeur made the Romans jealous, and her riches invited them to seek her overthrow, which they so effectually accomplished by a fifteen days conflagration, that the place where this vast city stood would not be able at this time to be found, if it was not for the cothen, and an old aqueduct: but her rival and conqueror, I mean Rome which was fifty miles in circumference in the time of Adrian, some ages after underwent almost a similar fate, which was brought on them by the Goths and Vandals. Memphis, Balbeck, and Palmyra, are gone: Athens, Thebes, and Jerusalem, are no more: Nankeen is deserted: in short, it would fill a volume only to give the names of the cities that have risen and fallen in antiquity.

And to confirm me in my opinion those of modern date have, and are, undergoing a like fate: Venice and Genoa are greatly on the decline; Milan almost depopulated; Cologne, the greatest city of the empire, is the most forlorn I have ever seen; Antwerp, which but two hundred years ago was the most mercantile city of any in Europe, now is in a manner forsaken, and grass grows in her streets and on her exchange not a human creature is to be seen; the great city of Ghent is near half turned to vineyards and gardens; in Leyden, the second city in Holland, I have been assured, that every fifth person is supported by the charity of the other four, and they by no means affluent; in North Holland are seven cities; in Horn and Enckhuysen I have been offered very handsome houses only for paying the taxes; and if you desire to have any instances of the like nature in your own country, please to take a view of the present declining state of Canterbury, Colchester, and Winchester. This brief account of many of the cities, both ancient and modern, will, I think, confirm you in the truth of my assertion, that mankind have ever been wrong in building of cities, some of which have been destroyed at the request of a prostitute, others by fire, more by war, and still more by time: Thus the labour of those that have been employed in building them has been fruitless and in pains, about 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

enlarging of London? This was done in the salutary reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, by an act of parliament, another new foundation was not to be laid within three miles of London, and at that time it was not above half its present enormous size: Amsterdam is under such restraint; and round Paris are obelisks with inscriptions, setting forth, that not a new house is to be built beyond those.

Certainly it cannot be good policy to suffer the eighth part of the whole nation to live crowded in one town: my reasons for thinking so are, that where so many hundred thousands of people live on about seven miles of ground which produces nothing, they are under a necessity of living by their wits, that is, by sharpening and over-reaching each other, and inventing idle and vicious amusements, such as playhouses, operas, ridottos, masquerades, chocolate-houses turned into gaming-houses, milliners to houses of intrigue and gallantry, and almost the one half of some parishes converted into brothels by bawds, pimps, bagnios, chairmen, surgeons, and thousands of others who prey upon the innocent, the unwary, and the spendthrift: if there be a man that doubts of the truth of this, I desire him only to take a walk of an evening about the two play-houses, where he will think all government dissolved.

So many people getting together in one town, they create vice, and they can practise it with more secrecy than in the country, where every man's actions are better known, and therefore they are restrained from immorality; and that London is much too large appears clearly, for whilst they are building at the one end, the other is falling down; I mean Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Hockley in the Hole, and Broad St. Giles's: nor is there in any part of the kingdom such ragged and miserable beggars to be found as here, and how numerous they are every housekeeper can best tell who feels the burden of supporting them. Do not the thousands confined in work-houses, hospitals, and prisons, convince every man that London is over-built, and thereby draws too many people to it?

But it must be acknowledged that the city is better governed than the liberty of Westminster; yet there are the purlicious of Ludgate-hill, and that nursery of sharpers at Jonathan's, who would not scruple to cheat their fathers, who are buying

buying and selling the nation every day. Bulls and Bears, who often trade for millions of moonshine and who do not add one farthing to the national stock in all their lives, but out-witting one, oppressing another, ruining a third, is their sole profession.

But although I have pointed out to you many of the useless, the wicked, and the base, you cannot so much mistake me as that I condemn all; it is the farthest from my thoughts; for all gentlemen, merchants, and useful mechanics, I have the highest reverence and regard.

It is generally said that the strength of a nation consists in the number of its people; if this be true, then I am sure London is destroying that strength. Are there not people who procure abortions, and others who are permitted publicly to advertise the sale of their infernal wares? By this means London would soon become depopulated, if it was not for the waggon loads of poor servants coming every day from all parts of the kingdom; many of these soon become food for the town, and when worn out and rotten in its service, they may find a refuge provided for penitent prostitutes, which a mistaken commiseration has induced some people to endow. They may as well attempt to dip the ocean dry, as to prevent prostitution in London; for the taking some off under the name of Penitents, only makes room for others. In short, the way to preserve these girls in health, and to make them useful to the state, would be to reduce London to a narrower compass; they would then stay at home in their respective counties, and have no attractions to come hither to their ruin.

Philo-Britannic.

An Account of Buckingham, now the Queen's House, with a fine View thereof.

THE avenues to Buckingham house are along St. James's Park thro' rows of good elms on one hand, and gay flourishing limes on the other; that for coaches, this for walking; with the Mall lying between them. This reaches to the iron palisade that encompasses a square court, which has in the midst a great basin, with statues and water-works, and from its entrance rises all the way imperceptibly, till you mount to a terrace in the front of a large hall, paved with square white stones, mixed with a dark coloured marble; the walls

of it covered with a set of pictures done in the school of Raphael. Out of this, on the right hand you go into a parlour, 33 feet by 39, with a niche 15 feet broad for a buffet, paved with white marble and placed within an arch, with pilasters of divers colours, the upper part of which is as high as the ceiling, which is painted by Ricci.

From hence you pass through a suite of large rooms into a bed-chamber of 34 feet by 27, within it a large closet that opens into a green house.

On the left hand of the hall are three stone arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, under one of which you go up eight and forty steps, ten feet broad, each step of one entire Portland stone; these stairs, by the help of two resting places, are so very easy, that there is no need of leaning on the iron baluster. The walls are painted with the story of Dido, whom, tho' the poet was obliged to dispatch away mournfully, in order to make room for Lavinia, the better-natured painter has brought no farther than to that fatal cave, where the lovers appear just entering, and languishing with desire.

The roof of this stair-case which is 55 feet from the ground, is 40 feet by 36, filled with the figures of Gods and Goddesses. In the midst is Juno, condescending to beg assistance from Venus, to bring about a marriage, which the fates intended should be the ruin of her own darling Queen and people.

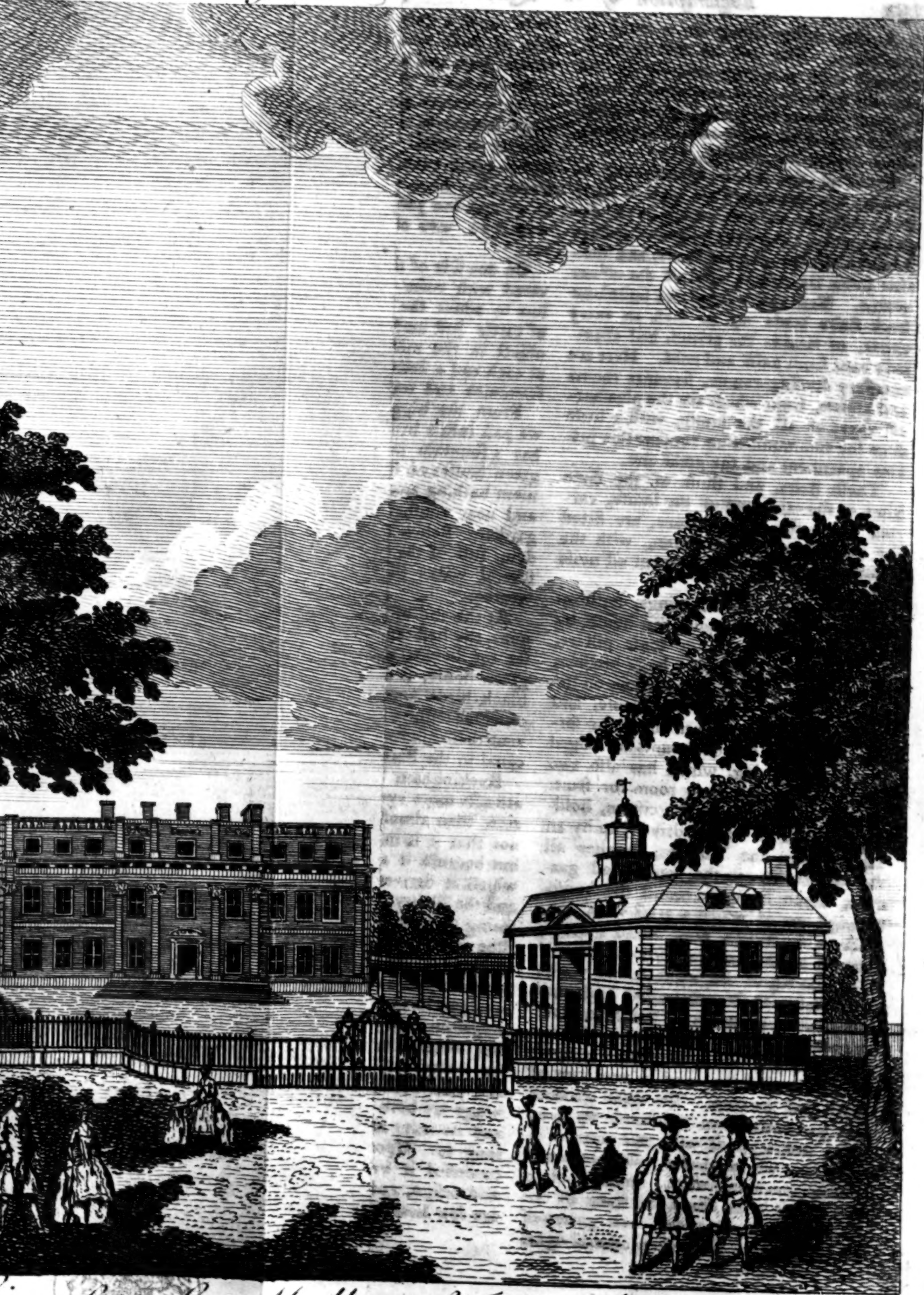
The bas-reliefs and little squares above, are all episodical paintings of the same story; and the largeness of the space has admitted of a sure remedy against any decay of the colours from salt-petre in the wall, by allowing a case of oak-laths four inches within the wall, and so primed over like a picture.

From a wide landing place on the stairhead, a great double door opens into an apartment of the same dimensions with that below, only three feet higher; notwithstanding which it would appear too low, if the higher Salon had not been divided from it. The first room of this floor has within it a closet of original pictures, which yet are not so entertaining as the delightful prospect from the windows. Out of the second room a pair of great doors give entrance into the Salon, which is 35 feet high, 36 broad, and 45 long. In the midst of its roof a round picture of Gentilesehi 3 feet in diameter, represents the Muses playing in concert.

Engraved for the



A View of the Queen's Palace



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1761, being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 300.

AND presently after the house had ordered this message to her majesty, they ordered, that his majesty's most gracious speech, to both houses of parliament, should be taken into consideration on the 16th, which, in the usual method, brought on the appointment of the committee of supply, and the resolutions of this committee, in the course of this session, as agreed to by the house, were as follow:

NOVEMBER 21.

1. That 70,000 men be employed for the sea service, for 1762, including 19,061 marines.

2. That a sum, not exceeding 4 l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining them for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service

£. s. d.

3640000 0 0

NOVEMBER 26.

1. That a number of land forces, including those in Germany, and on an expedition, and 4008 invalids, amounting to 67,676 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of 1762.

2. That for defraying the charge of the said number of land forces for 1762, *there be granted to his majesty**

1629320 18 1

3. That for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the East-Indies, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for 1762

873780 18 7

4. That for defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America, for 1762

23284 0 6

5. That for the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service, for 1762.

343754 17 11

6. That for defraying the charge of an augmentation to his majesty's forces, consisting of 9370 men, from 25 December 1761, to 24 December, 1762, both inclusive

163711 12 6

7. That for the pay of the general, and general staff officers, and officers of the hospitals, for the land forces, for 1762

72896 14 2

8. That for defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by the office of ordnance, for land service, and not provided for by parliament, in 1761

299161 4 4

3405910 6 1

NOVEMBER 28.

1. That for the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea officers, for 1762

272226 9 1

2. That for compleating the chapel, for the use of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, at Haslar, near Gosport, and such other works, as may be afterwards found proper to be performed before the whole work is put out of hand

1000 0 0

3. That for compleating the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth

6000 0 0

4. That towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his majesty's ships, for 1762

200000 0 0

5. That towards paying off, and discharging the debt of the navy

1000000 0 0

1479226 9 1

* These words in Italicks are to be repeated at the end of almost every resolution.
July, 1762.

DECEMBER 7.

1. That for the charge of transport service, between the 1st of October 1760, and the 30th of Sept. 1761, including the expence of victualling the land forces within the said time

835025 3 8

2. That to enable his majesty to pay off, and discharge the Exchequer bills, made out by virtue of an act of last session *, and charged upon the first aids, or supplies, to be granted in this session of parliament

1500000 0 0

2335025 3 8

DECEMBER 10.

1. That for defraying the charge of 39,773 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and the count of Buckeburg, together with that of general, and staff-officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia, from 25 Dec. 1761, to 24 Dec. 1762, both inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces, now in the service of Great-Britain, the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces

465638 16 2 1/2

2. That for defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 365 days, from 25 Dec. 1761, to 24 Dec. 1762, both inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty

268360 8 8

3. That for defraying the charge of an additional corps of 1576 horse, and 8808 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 365 days, from the 1st of January, 1762, to the 31st of December following, both inclusive, pursuant to treaty

147071 5 2

4. That for defraying the charge of 1444 cavalry, and 2330 infantry, the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 365 days, from 25 December, 1761, to 24 December, 1762, both inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaties

68008 9 1

5. That for defraying the charge of five battalions, serving with his majesty's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot of 125 men each, with a corps of artillery, for 365 days, from 25 December, 1761, to 24 December, 1762, both inclusive

25504 6 8

6. That for defraying the charge of the embodied militia, of the several counties in South Britain, and of the fencible men in Argyleshire, and of Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, from 25 December, 1761, to 24 December, 1762, both inclusive, being 365 days

443952 10 10

7. That for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1762, upon account

60706 4 1

8. That to enable his majesty to discharge the like sum, raised in pursuance of an act of last session †, and charged upon the first aids, or supplies, to be granted in this session of parliament

1000000 0 0

9. That towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and provisions of wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his majesty's combined army, under the command of prince Ferdinand

1000000 0 0

3479242 0 8 1/2 DE.

* See Lond. Mag. 1761. p. 519. col. 1. † See ditto p. 520.

DECEMBER 14.

That for defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to 24 November, 1761, and not provided for by parliament

£. s. d.

1353662 4 1

DECEMBER 22.

1. That for defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers, and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse reduced, and to the super-annuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1762

2952 13 4

2. That for the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before 25 December 1716, for 1762

1838 0 0

3. That upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for 1762

34383 0 0

4. That, to be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over, and through, London Bridge

15000 0 0

54173 13 4

JANUARY 26, 1762.

1. That to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the lavying, cloathing, and pay of the troops, raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces, shall be thought, by his majesty to merit, upon account

133333 6 8

2. That to be paid to the East India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion commanded by general Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland

20000 0 0

3. That for out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, for 1762, upon account

13749 10 5

4. That for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, for 1762, upon account

5684 1 10

5. That for defraying the charge of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from 24 June, 1761, to 24 June, 1762, upon account

4057 10 0

6. That to be employed in maintaining and supporting the fort of Annamaboo, and the other British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa

13000 0 0

7. That to replace to the sinking fund the like sum, paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on 5 July, 1761, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows, or lights, which were made a fund, by an act 31 George II. for paying annuities at the bank, in respect of five millions borrowed, towards the supply for 1758 *

52393 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

8. That to replace to the sinking fund the like sum, paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on 5 July, 1761, of several duties on malt, granted by an act 33 Geo. II. to answer annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent. charged thereupon †.

10540 0 0

9. That to replace to the sinking fund the like sum, paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on 5 July, 1761, of the additional duty on strong beer and ale, to answer and pay the several annuities of 3l. per cent. and 1l. 2s. 6d. per cent. on 11,400,000l. part of 12 millions borrowed, towards the supply granted by an act of 1 Geo. III. for 1761 ‡.

103906 0 0

356664 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

* See Lond. Mag. 1758, p. 497. † See ditto, 1760, p. 449.

‡ See ditto. p. 461.

JANUARY 28.

That for defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, from 24 November, 1761, to 24 December following, and not provided for by parliament

£. s. d.
958384 0 10

FEBRUARY 1.

That towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-Hospital, to maintain and educate such children as were received thereinto, on, or before, 25 March, 1760, from 31 December, 1761, exclusive, to 31 December, 1762, inclusive; and that the said sum be issued and paid, for the said use, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever,

41752 10 0

MARCH 23.

1. That towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament

2000 0 0

2. That to be applied towards new paving the squares, streets, lanes, and allies, of the city and liberty of Westminster, the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, St. Giles in the fields, St. George the Martyr, St. George Bloomsbury, that part of the parish of St. Andrews Holborn, which lies in the county of Middlesex, the several liberties of the Rolls and Savoy, and that part of the duchy of Lancaster, which lies in the county of Middlesex

5000 0 0

7000 0 0

MARCH 26.

1. That towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia, now unembodied, for one year, beginning 25 March, 1762, upon account

20000 0 0

2. That towards enabling the commissioners appointed by an act passed 33 Geo. II. for repairing and widening the roads from Deanburn-Bridge, through Greenlaw, and part of the Jedburgh Road, by Lauder, in Berwickshire, to Cornhill, in Durham County, and for building a bridge over the Tweed, near Coldstream, to build the said bridge, and to defray such other expences as may be found necessary in relation thereto

4000 0 0

24000 0 0

APRIL 1.

1. That towards assisting his majesty to grant a reasonable succour, in money, to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty, on account

50000 0 0

2. That to make good the deficiency of the grants, for 1761

112613 5 5½

162613 5 5½

MAY 13.

1. That to enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of 1762, and to assist the kingdom of Portugal, an antient and natural ally of his majesty's crown, and to take all such measures, as may be necessary to disappoint and defeat any enterprizes, or designs of his enemies, against his majesty, or his allies, and as the exigency of affairs may require, upon account

1000000 0 0

2. That to make good the like sum, issued, pursuant to address of this house, by his majesty, to Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; towards defraying the expence of printing the journals of this house, from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great Britain, to the end of the last session of parliament, and also towards defraying the

* See Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 576.

expence of making, and printing, indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes, of the said journals, which have been already printed

£. s. d.

1500 0 0

1001500 0 0

Sum total of the supplies granted by this session

18299153 18 11 1/2

From hence we may see, that if from the sum total of the supplies granted by the last preceeding session *, we deduct the 300000 l. then granted for the support of the civil list, and the 670,000 l. then granted to the king of Prussia, the sum total of the supplies granted by this session, will exceed what was granted by the last in the sum of

19616119 19 9 1/2

1470000 0 0

18146119 19 9 1/2

153033 19 1 1/2

And as to the provisions made by this session for raising these supplies, I shall observe, that as soon as the house had, on 21 November, agreed to the two first resolutions of the committee of supply, it was resolved, that the house would, on the 23d, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; and the resolutions of this committee, as agreed to by the house, were as follow:

NOVEMBER 24.

1. That, *towards raising the supply granted to his majesty* †, a land tax of 4 s. in the pound, and no more, be raised within the space of one year from, &c.

2. That, the duties on malt, &c. be further continued for one year, &c.

2037854 19 11

750000 0 0

2787854 19 11

DECEMBER 15.

1. That the sum of twelve millions be raised by annuities in manner following: that is to say, that every contributor to the said twelve millions shall, for every 100 l. contributed, be intitled to an annuity transferable at the bank of England, after the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for nineteen years, and then to stand reduced to 3 l. per cent. per annum, redeemable by parliament; and also to an annuity, transferable at the bank of England, of 1 l. per cent. to continue irredeemable for a certain term of 98 years, and then to cease; the said annuities of 4 l. per cent. and 1 l. per cent. to be charged upon the sinking fund, to commence from the 5th day of January 1762, and to be payable half yearly on the 5th day of July, and the 5th day of January in every year; and that the said 4 per cent. annuities shall be added to, and made, one joint stock of transferable 4 per cent. annuities at the bank of England, with such other 4 per cent. annuities transferable at the bank of England, as, shall, by any act of this present session of parliament, be charged upon, and made payable out of, the sinking fund; and that every such contributor shall, for every sum of 80 l. per cent. paid into the cashiers of the bank of England, upon account of his share in the said annuities, after the rate of 4 l. per cent. per annum, be intitled to 100 l. capital in the said stock of 4 l. per cent. annuities; and for every sum of 20 l. paid in like manner, upon account of his share in the said annuities of 1 l. per cent. shall be intitled to an annuity of 1 l. to continue for a certain term of 98 years, in manner above mentioned.

* See Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 354.

† These words in Italicks are to be repeated at the beginning or end of almost every resolution.

intituled

That every contributor shall, on, or before, the 23d of this instant December, make a deposit with the cashiers of the bank of England of 15 l. *per cent.* on such part of the sum, or sums, to be contributed by him towards the said sum of twelve millions, as shall be payable in respect of his share in the said 4 *per cent.* annuities, and also a deposit of 15 l. *per cent.* on such part of the sum, or sums so to be contributed, as shall be payable in respect of his share in the said 1 l. *per cent.* annuities, as a security for his making the future payments respectively, on, or before, the times herein after limited; that is to say,

On 9,600,000 l. to be paid in respect of the said 4 *per cent.* annuities,

10 *per cent.* on or before the 10th day of February next.

10 *per cent.* on or before the 23d day of March next.

10 *per cent.* on or before the 21st day of April next.

10 *per cent.* on or before the 26th day of May next.

10 *per cent.* on or before the 23d day of June next.

15 *per cent.* on or before the 18th day of August next.

10 *per cent.* on or before the 17th day of September next.

10 *per cent.* on or before the 20th day of October next.

On 2,400,000 l. to be paid in respect of the said 1 l. *per cent.* annuities,

25 *per cent.* on or before the 10th day of March next.

30 *per cent.* on or before the 12th day of May next.

30 *per cent.* on or before the 21st day of July next.

Which several sums so received shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise.

And that every contributor who shall pay in the whole of his contribution on account of his share in the said 4 *per cent.* annuities, at any time, on, or before the 18th day of September next, or on account of his share in the said 1 *per cent.* annuities on, or before, the 13th day of May next, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3 *per cent.* *per annum* on the sum so compleating his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of compleating such contribution, to the 20th day of October next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said 4 *per cent.* annuities, and to the 21st day of July next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the 1 l. *per cent.* annuities

12000000 0 0

2. That there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling house inhabited, or to be inhabited, within the kingdom of Great Britain, which shall contain eight or nine windows, or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of one shilling, for every window, or light, in such house, to commence from the fifth day of April 1762.

3. That there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling house as aforesaid, which shall contain ten or eleven windows, or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of six pence for each window, or light, in such house, over and above all duties chargeable thereupon, to commence from the fifth day of April 1762.

4. That there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling house as aforesaid, which shall contain twelve, thirteen, or fourteen windows, or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of one shilling for each window, or light, in such house, over and above all duties chargeable thereupon, to commence from the fifth day of April 1762.

5. That there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling house as aforesaid, which shall contain fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, or nineteen, windows, or lights,

and

and no more, the yearly sum of three pence for each window, or light, in such house, over and above all duties chargeable thereupon, to commence from the fifth day of April 1762.

6. That, towards making good to the sinking fund the annuities charged thereupon, in respect of the said sum of twelve millions, the said additional rates and duties upon windows, or lights, be carried to, and made part of, the said fund.

7. That, towards making good to the sinking fund, the said annuities charged thereupon, the surplus of the monies, which shall, from time to time, arise from the several additional duties laid upon spirituous liquors, by two acts, one made in the 24th, and the other in the 33d year of his late majesty's reign, after satisfying all payments charged on the said duties, which surplus is reserved for the disposition of parliament; and also the farther additional duties upon spirituous liquors granted to his majesty, in this session of parliament, be carried to, and made part of, the said fund.

DECEMBER 17.

1. That the 4 l. *per centum* annuities, transferable at the bank of England, payable in respect of the principal sum of eight millions, raised by virtue of an act, made in the 33d year of his late majesty's reign, and also upon the additional capital of 3 l. added to every 100 l. advanced towards the said sum of eight millions amounting to 240000 l. together with the charges and expences attending the same, be, with the consent of the proprietors of the said annuities, charged upon, and paid out of, the sinking fund, and that such persons, who shall not, on, or before the twenty-first day of June 1762, signify their dissent in books to be opened, at the bank of England, for that purpose, shall be deemed, and taken to assent thereto.

2. That all the monies that shall, or may arise, from, and after, the fifth day of January 1762, of the produce of the several duties on malt, which, by the said act of the 33d year of his late majesty's reign, were made a fund for payment of the said four pounds *per cent.* annuities, shall be carried to, and made part of, the sinking fund.

JANUARY 26, 1762.

That towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, and also the sum of 500000 l. in part of the supply granted to his majesty, for naval service, there be raised, by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament, and such Exchequer bills, if not discharged with interest thereon, on, or before, 25 March 1763, to be exchanged, and received in payment, in such manner as Exchequer bills have usually been received in payment

1500000 0 0

MAY 17.

1. That the sum granted by act 2 Geo. II. upon account of arrears of his late majesty's civil list revenues, and now, by his majesty's direction, replaced and refunded out of the arrears of the said revenues, which were standing out at the time of his late majesty's demise, be issued and applied

115000 0 0

2. That the sum remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, being part of the sum of 100000 l. granted to his late majesty in 1758, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for that year, and for defraying such expences as were actually incurred, upon the account of the militia in 1757, be issued and applied

20000 0 0

3. That the sum remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, which was granted to his late majesty in 1760, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for the year ended 25 March 1761, be issued and applied

80000 0 0

4. That

4. That the sum remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, which was granted to his majesty, in the last session of parliament, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia then unembodied, for one year, beginning 25 March 1761, be issued and applied

L. s. d.

70000 0 0

5. That the sum remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, being the surplus of the several duties on malt, established by an act, 33 Geo. II. for paying annuities, granted in 1760, after satisfying all charges and incumbrances thereupon, to the 5th of January 1762, be issued and applied

73678 0 0

6. That out of such monies as shall, or may, arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the sinking fund, there be issued and applied the sum of

1009217 2 8 1/2

7. That towards making good and securing the payment of the sums of money, directed by an act of 32 Geo. II. to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of the judges and justices therein mentioned, within England and Wales, there be granted to his majesty an additional stamp duty of 2l. upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written, any admission into any of the four inns of court.

8. That towards making good and securing the payment of the said sums, there be granted to his majesty, an additional stamp duty of 2l. upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, or written, any register, entry, testimonial, or certificate of the degree of utter barrister, taken in any of the four inns of court.

9. That there be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament, the sum of

1000000 0 0

2367895 2 8 1/2

Sum total of the provisions made by this session

18655750 2 8 1/2

But to this we must add, what may hereafter be raised by the said 7th and 8th resolutions of May the 17th, which cannot be ascertained, because the deficiency of the fund, established by the act therein mentioned, is not known. However, without this addition, we may see that the total sum provided for by the committee of ways and means, exceeds the total sum granted by the committee of supply by the sum of 356596l. 3s. 9d. yet notwithstanding

this excess, we may probably have, as usual, a deficiency to be provided for by the next session of parliament; beside providing for such services as may this year be incurred, though not before provided for, which amounted last year to a very large sum, as appears by the 8th resolution of November 26th, the 1st of December 7th, that of December 14th, and that of January 28th, being in the whole, 3646232l. 12s. 11d.

[To be continued in our next.]

The Power of Reason. An Original Essay. (By the Author of Memoirs of the Life, &c. of the late Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester. See our last Magazine, p. 261.)

"Paul, as his manner was, reasoned out of the scriptures." Acts xvii. 3.

"Reason the bias turns to good from ill."

POPE.

IT is justly remarked by one of our most eminent preachers, that "A

very wrong notion is entertained by some, of edifying discourses, and profiting by sermons. They relish nothing from the pulpit, but what is addressed to their passions, and set out with all the advantages of a popular eloquence, and moving delivery. By this means they find themselves inwardly affected and warmed, and that heating of their fancy, they esteem and call spiritual edification, but when any point of doctrine is handled in a close

close and argumentative manner, it appears flat and unfavoury to them—hath nothing in it of the life and power of godliness, and is all mere *human reasoning*;—but herein they are widely mistaken, for it is a far greater, and more useful, work, to inform the understanding, and convince the judgment, than to raise the passions, and that discourse which is most instructive, and best supported by reason, is certainly, if men attend to it as they ought, most *edifying* too.—A vehement and voluble tongue,—a languishing tone of voice,—a set of pious phrases—or the like, will very powerfully move the *affections* of some sort of hearers,

“Such *bappy art* attention will command,

When fancy flags, and sense is at a stand,” POPE.

but the *warmth* by that means raised, is momentary and vanishing (like the seed sown upon the rocks and stony ground) without any true, sound, lasting spiritual improvement. To compass that, the way, you find, which the mighty and successful preacher St. Paul took, was—to *reason*. Though he was divinely inspired, and spake therefore as the oracles of God, with an uncontrollable authority, and could have confirmed the truth of what he uttered by miracles, yet, in compliance with the way, in which human nature, and rational creatures, are usually *wrought upon*—“He reason’d.”

Needs there a *stronger*, or more powerful argument, for the use of reason, in inculcating the duties of religion, than this of the great apostle of the Gentiles?

A powerful *reasoner* must of consequence move the *passions*, and to confirm this, we have the evidence of Luke, in the Acts (ch. 26.) that when Paul reason’d of moral obligations, and a future judgment, the guilty governor trembled.

When you are thoroughly *convinced* in your own minds of the truth, it is not easy to make resistance,—you are as it were insensibly moved—your hearts are touched, when your understandings are opened.

What else can that noble confession made by the disciples—“Did not our hearts burn within us.”—Luke xxiv. be supposed to *arise from*, but the strength of argument, and the powers of a *rational* conviction.—The expression of the

July, 1762.

Evangelist implies it,—“Jesus opened their *understanding*.”

Doubtless, that testimony (so much to the honour of the Saviour of the world) —“Never man spake like this man.” John vii. was not merely the effect of rhetorick and sound;—the *powers of reason* and solid argument joined their efforts, and conspired to extort this extraordinary acknowledgment in favour of one, whom prejudice had biased their natural judgments against.

Can it be said, with any colour of truth, that our blessed lord addresses himself to the passions only, without ever appealing to the reason—convincing the understanding,—and informing the judgments of his audience.

His incomparable sermon on the mount, his occasional discourses, and private conferences, will decide. *There* you will find no proposition advanced repugnant to *reason*, but, on the contrary, every doctrine, every precept grounded on the solid basis of *rational* principles—and *therefore* His word was with power. Is there any shadow of probability to presume, that the 3000 proselytes which were gained over to the Christian faith, by the sermon of Peter, were captivated merely by specious sound, artificial colourings, and flowers of rhetoric?

Certainly you ought, much rather, to impute their sudden conversion to the strength of argument, and force of reasoning displayed in his discourse, by which their *prepossessions* were shaken, and their *prejudices* loosened.

What could extort that confession from the mouth of king Agrippa — “Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian.” Acts 26. but the powers of *Reason* and solid argument? The very word *persuade* implies, that he was wrought upon by the force and energy of a *rational* conviction. Very apparent it is, that Reason was far from being disclaimed by the sacred writers.

The ruling faculty of the human mind is — the *understanding* the principle of *reason*. This is given you as a guide or measure, by the help of which, you are to proportion your esteem of every thing, according to the degrees of perfection and goodness which you find therein. The right exercise of this inestimable gift, is the source of every virtue. There is nothing that can pretend to judge of reason, but itself, and therefore it is a just remark, that they, who suppose they can

say most against it are forced (like jewel-
lers who beat true diamonds to powder
to cut and polish false ones with their
dust) to make use of it against itself,
if they will ever say any thing against it,
that can pretend to be to any purpose,
but in this they cheat themselves as well
as others; for if they that can say most
against Reason, do it without Reason,
they deserve to be neglected; and if
they do it with Reason (as they can ne-
ver do it with any thing else) they dis-
prove themselves; for they use it, whilst
they disclaim it, and act with as much
inconsistency, and contradiction, as if a
man should say he cannot speak. It is
no wonder, indeed, that the votaries of
superstition, mysticism, and enthusiasm
point all their artillery against Reason,
when it is considered, that the proposi-
tions they advance, will not bear the test
of it; but the *dispassionate* enquirer must
own, that there is no truth of any con-
cern to you, of which Reason is not a
very sufficient and competent judge, when
it properly falls under her cognizance,
and offers itself for her assent. The ob-
jects of our faith, may, indeed, be *supe-
rior* to human Reason, yet they are never
contrary to it. God hath appointed Reason for your
guide and director, and endowing you
with this invaluable privilege, I may pro-
perly be called the first revelation which
God ever made of himself to mankind.
That Christianity can never be preserved
in its pure and perfect state without the
use of reason, appears from the various
changes it has undergone, from its earliest
establishment, down to the period of its
reformation. On this persuasion is
grounded that excellent admonition of
St. Paul to the primitive Christians,
against being seduced by *vain philosophy*
(Coloss. ii.) and this, as the ingenious
Mr. Heathcote well observes, shews the
necessity of constantly keeping up the
use of reason, since the best and, indeed,
only preservative against *vain philosophy*,
is a sober exertion of your natural powers,
and a firm adherence to the dictates of
your *rational and intellectual faculties*.
Reason ought to be the ground-work in
the inculcating of every duty. It is vain
and *absurd* to endeavour to raise the pas-
sions, before you have convinced the rea-
son—to excite the tender emotions of the
heart, before you have persuaded the ra-
tional faculties of the understanding, or
to attempt to shew the beauty of holiness,

before you have fully proved the truth
of it. All the probable objections,
which may be formed against your argu-
ments, ought to be laid open and refuted,
before you attempt to move the passions.
Consider! it is by the *noble faculty of
Reason*, that man is raised above all other
sublunary beings, and only a "little
lower than the angels."

It is by this, that you are enabled to
weigh the consequences of a virtuous and
vicious course, and to perform, what is
required at your hands, a *reasonable ser-
vice*, Rom. xii.

June 16, 1762. ED. WATKINSON.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE,

SIR,

IT is an old and a true saying, a blot
is no blot till it is hit: Though I
was born in the county of Middlesex,
and have been for several years a free-
man of London, an inhabitant of West-
minster, and a freeholder in the county
of Middlesex, I never till very lately took
notice of a blot or imperfection in our
constitution, by which the natives of this
county suffer a great injury, and a glar-
ing piece of injustice. It has been very late-
ly and very rightly observed, that the
right which the natives of this island
have to all places of honour or profit in
our government, depends upon the num-
ber of representatives sent to parliament
by the county or place where they were
born; and that the number of representa-
tives sent to parliament by every county or
place, ought to be in proportion to the
share it contributes towards our publick
revenue.

As this is a maxim in itself so evident
that it stands in need of no proof, it must
be allowed, that a very considerable part
of our house of commons ought to con-
sist of such as were born in, and chosen
by the county of Middlesex, and its two
cities of London and Westminster, and
consequently, that it is a glaring piece
of injustice in our constitution, to allow
us to chuse but 8 of the 513 members
that are chosen by England, considering
the share we contribute towards the pub-
lick revenue, as every man must be
convinced, that will be at the pains to
examine the land-tax act of the last session
of parliament.

By that act there is to be 1,989,000l.
raised by the land tax in England, of
which there is to be 299,146l. raised by the

county, and places within the county, of Middlesex alone. In order therefore to compute what number of members we ought to have in the house of commons, let us deduct 299,146 l. from, 1,989,900 l. and the residue will be, 1,690,754; next let us deduct 8 from 513, and the residue will be 505; and then by the rule of proportion state it thus,

1,690,754 : 505 :: 299,146 : 89.

That is to say, if the land tax paid by all the rest of England (except the county of Middlesex) intitles them to send 505 representatives to parliament what number will the land tax paid by the county of Middlesex intitle that county to send? And the answer will be found by calculation to be 89, with a fraction, which I take no notice of; but if the books of our custom house, excise office, stamp office, salt office &c. were to be inspected, I believe it would from thence appear, that of all our other taxes we of this county pay a greater proportion than we do of the land tax; and consequently, I may suppose that, if we had our right, we ought, by our constitution, to be intitled to send at least 100 members to parliament.

It must therefore be allowed, that by our constitution, as it stands at present, we the Middlesexians, or natives of the county of Middlesex, suffer a flagrant piece of injustice. This is not only an injustice to the county in general, but it is an injury and a loss to every particular voter for the county or for either of our two great cities of London and Westminster; for notwithstanding our having so few representatives, and notwithstanding our having of late years had so few contested elections, yet I find by my books that I have, in my time, got above 200 guineas for my vote and interest at elections for these three places, beside what I have got at elections for little boroughs, of which I have purposely got myself made a freeman and voter. What a large sum might I not then have made, had we of this county had a right to choose 100, instead of 89 members of parliament! As there would then probably have been a contest at every election, and as I never openly give my vote till near the close of the poll, when money begins to fly, I might before this time have been enabled, by this means alone to provide handsomely for my family.

'Tis true, there is a number of fools amongst us, who reckon it a scandal to take money for their vote at any election: they glory in the name of free-voters,

and I am sorry to say, that their number is daily upon the wane; but I am of a different opinion: my vote I look upon as my property: why should I not sell it, as well as I may do every other property that belongs to me? Why should I not take money for my vote, as well as a lawyer or physician takes a fee for his advice? Would any lawyer or physician neglect a large fee for a small one? why then should not I give my vote for the candidate that will give me the largest fee? I shall grant, that those whose interest it is to have votes for nothing, have made a law, by which I am obliged to swear that I have received no money, gift, or reward, in order to give my vote at that election; which oath I freely take, because it is not the money I receive, but the right I have to vote, that makes me give my vote at any election; and I give my vote as all other men do, for the candidate I like best; for I have always been wise enough to like that candidate best, who gives me the most money.

This is my opinion with regard to voting at elections, and every contested election brings so many new converts to my opinion, that the scandal begins to be of our side, and against the fools who call themselves free-voters. For this reason I have always been against the repeal of the septennial act; for it is the best regulation that was ever thought of, for the benefit of us who are wise enough to be vote-sellers. If members were to be chosen only for three years, few men would think it worth their while to purchase, or, at least, to give such a price for a vote, as would be worth receiving; and if our parliaments were like those in Ireland, the market day for that commodity, would return so seldom, that few men would ever think of dealing in it. In both cases, the number of free-voting fools would increase so much, that they would determine almost every election. In the present case, the only thing we vote-sellers have to fear, is, that our number may increase too much; for in every commodity a great increase in the number of the sellers will always reduce the price; by which the fate of every election may be thrown into the hands of the very poorest and most needy sort of electors.

But this will not happen in my time, and why should I have any concern about what may happen after I am dead; therefore I am for this county's being

restored, as soon as possible; to its right of having a due proportion of representatives in parliament; and as we now contribute a chief share to the public revenue, and ought to have the chief influence in our legislature, I must think, that all the chief officers under the crown, in the executive part of our government, ought generally to be natives of Middlesex: When I say Middlesex, I always mean, including London and Westminster; and when I say generally, I mean at least six times in seven. Consequently, the Lord high treasurer, or first commissioner of the treasury, the Lord high admiral, or first commissioner of the admiralty, and the general in chief of our army, ought generally to be natives of Middlesex. A competency, or accomplishment, for public service, is from henceforth to be quite out of the question, with regard to preferments of every kind, even the archbishop of Canterbury, and the rest of the prebendaries, I must not say learned bench, ought generally to be such as were born in Middlesex; and in the creation of peers a greater respect ought to be shewn to the

natives of this county, than has hitherto been the practice; for I can see no reason why a stockholder, possessed of ten thousand pounds a year, has not as good a title to the peerage, as a gentleman possessed of ten thousand pounds a year land rent; as family is now as much despised, as any of the three obsolete titles to preferment I have just mentioned; and though the former pays no land tax, yet by the reduction of the interest formerly payable upon our public funds, he thereby indirectly contributes more to our public revenue than the latter does by the land tax; and he can afford to bribe higher at every election.

These thoughts may seem new, sir, to all those that have not had the good fortune to be born in the county of Middlesex, but according to the mode of thinking lately introduced, even they must admit it to be strong reasoning, therefore, I hope, you will give it a place in your well chosen monthly collection, by which you will oblige,

Slaughter's Coffee-house,
June 8, 1762. Your constant reader
A MIDDLESEXIAN.

An impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 315.

FROM this time nothing but marches, countermarches, and continual skirmishes, happened between the Prussian armies and their enemies in Saxony, until the 14th of October, when the army under his Prussian majesty was unaccountably surprised and attacked in the night time, by that under marshal count Daun, of which the reader may see an authentic account in ditto mag. p.

But as this is a very general account, and as the best accounts of a battle are given by that side which really had the advantage in the engagement, I shall give the Austrian account of this battle as published at Brussels on the 30th of October, which was as follows:

The enemy marched on the 10th inst. and came to encamp in sight of the imperial and royal army, their right occupying the eminences of Hoch-Kirchen, and their left extending as far as Kottitz. The king of Prussia made the more haste to take that position, as he thought it necessary both to secure the communication with Silesia, by Gortitz, and also to support the body of troops, about 8000 strong, which occupied the advantageous camp of Weissenberg, which we resolved

to attack on the 11th and cut off from the main body of the enemy's army. This motion of the king determined the marshal to advance with his right; he caused the hill of Stromberg to be immediately occupied by five battalions, and the village of Glosse by four battalions of grenadiers. Both these posts could be supported by the right wing of the army. There was no time to lose in taking this position, which hindered the Prussians from marching to Gortitz, without giving them battle. The king then advanced towards the imperial and royal army: and at the same time the corps of Weissenberg made a motion to take possession of the hill of Stromberg, and consequently of the road to Gortitz; but seeing the execution of their design prevented, this corps returned to take possession of their former post.

On the 11th, the marshal reconnoitered the position of the enemy, and resolved to attack their right wing, though covered by the eminences, and the post of Hoch-Kirchen. The entrenchments and batteries upon the eminences, and at the village of Hoch-Kirchen, on which the king made his men continually work, rendered the execution of this design very difficult. To make it succeed,

was necessary to seek in the thick woods behind our army, roads through which we might come at the enemy with advantage. To judge by the event, it should seem, that the king of Prussia never dreamt of the possibility of such an enterprise. The advantageous position of the imperial and royal army seemed indeed to render it most expedient to wait for the enemy, who could not execute their design without coming to a general action; but as soon as the marshal was informed, that the obstacle, occasioned by the difficulty of the roads might be removed, the ardour of the officers and private men, who were most eager to engage, and the security of the enemy, who by their motions appeared to have not the least expectation of being attacked, confirmed him in the resolution to begin the attack, notwithstanding the great difficulties he had to surmount.

The marshal no sooner laid these motives before the general officers of his army, but an attack was, unanimously resolved upon. It was to have been executed the 13th; but the large compass which the artillery was obliged to make, and the obstacles which stood in the way of some of the dispositions necessary for securing the success of the enterprise, made it be deferred till next day. The more to deceive the king of Prussia, the marshal had on the 11th caused barricades of trees to be made in the wood on his left, that is to say, opposite to the right wing of the enemy; and redoubts to be raised at proper distances along the front of his own army. At the same time M. de Laudohn had orders to post himself at the entrance of this wood.

All these dispositions being at last completed, the marshal's plan was executed with all possible exactness. The different columns, and the artillery destined for the first attack, having traversed the woods by very difficult roads, arrived about four in the morning within gun shot of the advanced posts of the enemy without being perceived. At five o'clock, all the columns attacked at once; and though some deserters had gone over to the enemy in the night, their reports only served to increase their security; for all that they could tell them was, that our left had marched backwards. Before day light, the advanced guards of the columns, and the corps under M. de Laudohn, had with great bravery made themselves mas-

ters of the post of Hoch-Kirchen, and also of the eminences behind the camp. At day break, our foot were possessed of the eminences, and were drawn up in order of battle in the very camp of the Prussians. A few minutes after, the duke of Arenberg attacked their left and made himself master also of the redoubts the enemy had there. Notwithstanding the obstinate defence of the enemy, they were forced to yield to the vivacity of the attack made by our infantry, which without being supported by artillery, broke their ranks in some places sword in hand, in others with their bayonets fixed.

Our vanguard and grenadiers seeing the enemy driven from Hoch-Kirchen, and their right retiring, listening to nothing but the ardour of their zeal, pursued them contrary to the marshal's express orders. Mean time the enemy's infantry rallied and obliged ours to retire. At the same instant Hoch-Kirchen was attacked by a select body of Prussian troops, and the fire of the artillery and small arms began to be extremely hot.

The enemy, after returning three times to the charge, at length made themselves masters of part of the village; but as the fate of the day depended upon that post they met with the most vigorous resistance. To sustain this post, the regiments of Clerici, Bathiani, Stahrenberg, Vieux-Colloredo, and after them those of Arberg, Los-Rios, and Puella, were made to advance successively, as also the carabiniers, and horse grenadiers, under the command of the count de Aynas. The regiment of Clerici suffered greatly on this occasion; but that of Bathiani took four colours, and 300 prisoners. Whilst the marshal was doing his utmost to support our troops at Hoch-Kirchen, the rest of our left kept a continual fire upon the enemy without coming to a close engagement, till they were sure that we were absolutely masters of that important post. The unshaken firmness of the imperial and royal troops, having at length deprived the Prussians of all hopes of retaking it, they retired under the fire of a numerous artillery, which was placed in the center of their camp. Field marshal Keith, who commanded the right of the enemy, in this bloody battle, was killed, as were prince Francis of Brunswick and general Kleist. After the battle the former was interred with all the honours due to his rank.

While

While the battle was carried on with so great warmth on that side, the horse of our left were forced to give way; but by the indefatigable zeal of count O'Donnel, general of horse, and the other generals, they were immediately rallied. Count Lacey, on his side, with five companies of horse grenadiers and carabiniers, draughted from the regiments of Deux-Ponts, O'Donnel, Serbelloni, Anspach, and Buccow fell upon the enemy's foot which were marching against our left. The bravery of these troops soon recovered to us our former advantages; and the conduct of the general who commanded them greatly contributed to the success of the action. M. de Tillier, major general, merits the same praise. Both of them, on this memorable day, displayed no less skill than bravery. The terrible fire of the Prussian artillery and small arms having greatly thinned the ranks of our foot, the marshal made them close as much as possible, and again led them against the enemy. At the same time, baron Buccow and the duke of Arenberg forced and got through the defiles, which they had orders to pass. The continual fire which they made upon the enemy, forced them to retire. A part of the infantry and cavalry which composed the corps at Weissenberg, tried to go to the assistance of the left of the Prussians; but baron Buccow immediately caused the regiments of O'Donnel and Anhalt-Zerbst, commanded by the generals counts de Zoller and Bettom, to advance, who attacked the head of this reinforcement with so much vigour, that it was no sooner attacked, than routed.

Seeing themselves thus vanquished on every side, not by superiority of numbers, but solely by the valour of our troops, the enemy retired, to gain the eminences which were behind them, and which favoured their retreat. At nine o'clock their fire slackened considerably, and they wholly retired to the plain of Predlitz, where the good countenance of their cavalry gave the left of their army time to form.

All was over by ten, and the marshal sent M. de Laudohn, with three regiments of dragoons, viz. those of Lowenstein, Deux-Ponts, and Darmstadt, to pursue the enemy.

We took the whole camp of the Prussians and all their baggage. The regiments of their right wing had scarce time to take up their arms. The num-

ber of cannon we took at the beginning of the affair, during the action, and in the pursuit, amounts to 101, among which there are eight of 24 and thirty seven of 12 pounds. A great quantity of ammunition and warlike implements have also fallen into our hands, and more are still bringing in, as well as artillery. We have taken upwards of 28 colours and 2 standards from the enemy. These undoubted proofs of the victory were presented on the 18th to their imperial and royal majesties by M. de Tillier.

We may compute the loss of the enemy, already, in killed, wounded, and deserters, at 10,000 at least. We cannot justly tell what our loss is; but it would not have been so considerable if the enemy had not had such a vast number of artillery; we are at present making out an exact list of the loss on both sides, and shall soon give it to the public.

The marshal does all possible justice to the bravery and resolution of the troops, and above all gives the greatest eulogiums to the infantry, and to the Croats under M. de Laudohn, who very justly deserve it. The different corps which were engaged and beat all the enemy's forces, were greatly inferior to them in number; for except some battallions which marched to support the duke of Arenberg, the corps under the prince of Baden-Dourlach had no share in the battle, nor had the regiments of Neyperg, Mentz, and Serbelloni, posted to secure the center, and the four battallions of reserve.

Amidst the just eulogiums which the marshal gives to all the general officers, he particularly distinguishes the duke of Arenberg, and baron Buccow, who commanded the right; count O'Donnel who commanded the cavalry of the left, and the corps of M. de Laudohn and baron de Sincere, who was in the heart of the fire from the very beginning to the end of the action; and who, as well as the other generals just named, contributed greatly to the gaining of the battle. The artillery under the command and direction of col. Walter, most successfully seconded the ardour of our troops. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the roads, this officer, by his great care, brought it up with the stores at the precise time appointed, to all the places for which it was destined; and in the action it was served with no less quick-

ness than skill. The regiments of Nicholas and Joseph Esterhazy and those of Browne and Ligne, who composed the vanguards of the first and second columns, gave proofs of the greatest valour, as well as the grenadiers commanded by general Siskowitz, general count Brown, and by the colonel of that name.

The great number of dead that covered the ground, and the cold, which began to be very severe, determined the marshal to make the troops, already greatly fatigued, to return to their old camp. His excellency, however, left the brigade of count Colloredo, with the companies of grenadiers and carabineers, to bury the dead, and take care of the wounded. The camp of which we made ourselves matters, was given up to be pillaged. According to the advices we have received, the enemy encamped the night after the battle at Klein-Bautzen.

A List of the killed and wounded of the Imperial and Royal Army in the Battle of Hoch-kirchen.

Killed, Wounded.	
German foot	809
Dourlach's corps	16
Laudohn's	66
Artillery	27
Total	918
CAVALRY.	
Dragoons	72
Cuirassiers	26
Hussars	4
Total	102

In all 1020 killed, 3972 wounded.

We cannot as yet give an exact account of the missing and strayed, because some of them are hourly returning to the army.

List of the Artillery and Stores taken at the Battle of Hoch-Kirchen.

Cannon.		Stores.	
20	3 lb.	44	covered wag
15	6	17	waggons
42	12	9	chests of balls
10	24		
10 obus.	7		
4	10 tot.	90	

Although this account may be a good deal exaggerated, yet it is certain, that in this battle the Prussians had the worst of it; but the conduct of his Prussian majesty, and the discipline of his troops, never appeared more conspicuous than

they did upon this occasion. Before this battle his majesty seems to have been guilty of an oversight, in not properly disposing of his out-guards; for marshal Keith, who had for some time before been ill, having returned to the army on the 13th, presently took notice, that they had neglected to possess themselves of an eminence which commanded the village of Hoch-Kirchen, and a detachment was thereupon ordered thither, but the general who commanded it, either neglected, or mistook his orders, which was the cause of the Prussian right wing's being surprised, and attacked, before they knew any thing of the enemy's approach, by which marshal Keith, who commanded it, lost his life; for he was killed in defending that very village, after he had recovered it from the enemy; by whose death and the superiority of their numbers, the Austrians again recovered, and established themselves in the possession of that village, which was the cause of the Prussian army's being obliged to retire from the field of battle; and we were told, that the night after the battle, one of the Prussian generals was put under arrest, and afterwards sent prisoner to Spandau; but we were never told who he was, or what he was accused of. As to the loss of men on the side of the Prussians in this battle, they pretended, that it did not amount to three thousand in killed, wounded and missing; and even the Austrian accounts brought it at last down to five thousand killed and wounded, and fifteen hundred prisoners. Upon the whole, as the Prussians could not lose many men in the pursuit, which did not extend above a German league, we may reckon that the loss of men was, on both sides, pretty near equal; and, consequently, that the only advantage the Austrians got by this battle, was their getting possession of the Prussian camp, and part of their artillery, for as the Prussian army formed again in good order, at about a German league from the field of battle, and possessed themselves of such a strong camp, that the Austrians could not venture to attack them, the latter returned to their former camp near Lebau, and on the 21st, the king of Prussia was joined by his brother, prince Henry, with a strong detachment from his army, the rest of which he had left under the command of general Itzenplitz, to make head against the Imperial army, which had also

also been weakened by sending a detachment to join marshal Daun.

By this time the city of Neiss, in Silesia, began to be in real danger, and indeed it is surprising that it was not taken; but according to the usual procrastination of the court of Vienna, though it had been invested on one side by general de Ville, so early as the 4th of August, in order, one would think, to give the Prussian garrison time, and an opportunity to provide for a long and obstinate defence, yet general Harisch, with the necessary reinforcement, did not arrive there till near the end of September, nor did the necessary artillery arrive there till the 20th of October, so that the trenches were not opened till the night between the 20th and 21st, and if it was such as is pretended, it was such as, if well employed, might have laid the place in ruins in a few days; for we are told, that the first convoy alone consisted of twenty-four 24 pounders, thirty-six 12 pounders, and twelve mortars, and that at last it amounted to an hundred battering cannon, and forty mortars, with all the necessary stores; but probably some part of it was sent to general de Ville, who, as soon as M. Harisch arrived, marched with a part of that army, and invested Kosel. Thus being the situation of these two barriers in Silesia, his Prussian majesty resolved to march to their relief, notwithstanding the danger to which his possessions in Saxony might, in the mean time, be exposed. Therefore, on the 24th he set out from his camp at Doherschutz, between Bautzen and Gorlitz, with his whole army, for Silesia, and though closely followed, and his rear guard daily attacked, by a strong detachment of Austrians, commanded by general Caramelli, in the room of M. Landohn, who had been taken ill, yet his majesty, by the 6th of November, arrived near Neiss, with his army, without suffering any considerable loss, in such a long and dangerous march.

As general Harisch had information of the approach of the Prussian army, tho' he daily expected a reinforcement under general Wied, which had been sent from marshal Daun's army, yet soon after the beginning of November, he began to prepare for raising the siege, by sending off some part of his heavy artillery, and on the 3th he abandoned it entirely; but as some of his troops were left in the trenches, to guard the waggons and stores

still left behind, general Treskow, governor of the place, made a sally with part of his garrison, defeated those troops that had been left in the trenches, killed a great many of them, and took about 460, by which means he made himself master of all the military stores which the Austrians had not time to carry off, and of which the following is an authentic list. 22,000 cannon-balls of 24 pound weight; 13,000 ditto of 12; 1700 bomb-shells of 75 pound weight; 3900 ditto of 50; 6100 ditto of 30; 6000 ditto of ten and 7; 30,000 granadoes; 500 iron crows; 1000 joists, and 500 thick planks, for batteries, and ten gun-powder magazines.

N. B. The balls, bomb-shells, and granadoes, not being ranged pyramidically, we have not been able to give a more exact account of them in this list; but we have likewise found a great quantity of ammunition of all kinds dropt upon the roads, as far as two leagues from the fortrefs.

DE MERCATZ, colonel of artillery." On the 8th, the king of Prussia arrived himself at Neiss, and was preparing to send a body of troops to raise the siege of Kosel; but was presently informed, that the Austrians had likewise abandoned that siege, and that M. de Ville and M. Harisch were preparing to retire into winter quarters, with the troops under their command. This was, doubtless, to him a most agreeable piece of news, as he now found himself under a necessity to return with his army, as soon as possible, to Saxony; for though marshal Daun had, at first, made a feint, as if he intended to follow him into Silesia, and to make this the more probable, had actually, on the 31st of October, possessed himself of Gorlitz, and made his vanguard pass the Neiss near that place, the king of Prussia being then advanced no farther than Lanban upon the Queisse, with the rear guard of his army; yet the marshal, after allowing his army some rest at Gorlitz, unexpectedly set out upon his return towards Dresden, and on the 7th passed the Elbe, a little above Pirna; when measures were immediately concerted, between the Austrian and Imperial armies, for attacking Dresden, Leipzick, and Torgau, all at once; and the Prussian General Itzenplitz, with the small body of troops under his command, finding himself thus surrounded, took care in time to pass the Elbe, and

to incamp under the cannon of Dresden, in such a manner, that he could not be attacked before the town being taken, whilst, at the same time, his troops might enter when they pleased, and assist in defending it.

It seems, the Austrians imagined, that these three important cities might have been every one taken by a *sauv de main*; for they did not attempt to invest, or to open trenches against any one of them, which, especially with regard to Dresden, was a ridiculous imagination; as there was a garrison of twelve battalions in it, besides a little army encamped under its walls. However, on the 9th, a large body of the Austrian army advanced towards the Pirna suburb*, and a skirmish happened between them and a part of the garrison posted in that suburb; but as the former suffered a good deal by this skirmish; and by some cannon that played upon their flank, they drew off in the evening. As general Schmettau, the governor, suspected, that they might renew their attack in the night time, he gave orders to his troops posted in the suburbs, that, in such case, they should defend every street as long as they could and, before being forced to leave it, to set fire to it; for which purpose large quantities of combustibles had, two days before, been properly lodged in most of the houses, especially those next the ramparts. This order gave the alarm to such of the unfortunate Saxon court as still remained in that city, who sent to beg of the general not to proceed to such extremities, to which he very properly answered, that if they could induce marshal Daun to engage his word of honour, not to attack the town on the side of any of the suburbs, he would give his word of honour not to set fire to that suburb; but this, it seems, they either could not, or would not undertake; and the general being that night informed, that the Austrians had erected four batteries, under cover of which they were next day to attack the suburbs, he began to apprehend lest, by means of these batteries, and their superiority of numbers, they might be able to drive his troops so quickly from the suburbs, as to prevent their having time to set fire to the houses; therefore he immediately gave notice to the miserable inhabitants to retire with their best effects, as soon as possible,

and, at three o'clock in the morning of the 10th, he sent orders to his troops posted in the suburbs, to set fire to all the houses provided with combustibles for the purpose, and retire into the town; which accordingly they did, and in a few moments, the whole suburb of Pirna; great part of the suburb of Wilhelms, and every house round the town, that was upon, or near to, the glacis of the counterescarp†, was in a flame, so that there were in all, according to the certificates of the magistrates of Dresden, 182 houses entirely consumed, and many of these were as fine houses as any in Dresden. This was of course, by the king of Prussia's enemies, represented as a most horrid piece of cruelty, and greatly exaggerated by a multitude of falsehoods‡; but he justified the measure by the rules of war in all such cases, and exposed the falsehoods by certificates from the magistrates of Dresden, and from the chief Saxon minister then residing in the place|| which are the more to be believed, as none of them have ever since pretended, that they were compelled to sign any such certificates.

Whilst the Austrian army was thus employed before Dresden, and the little Prussian army of observation cooped up in their strong camp under the walls of that city, the prince of Deux-Ponts, with the imperial army, marched to attack Leipzig, and sent general Haddick with a strong detachment to attack Torgau, whilst general Ried with another possessed himself of Meissen. Thus the greatest part of Saxony was in imminent danger of being lost to the king of Prussia; but this danger his majesty had foreseen, and had taken care to provide against it; for as he knew that both the Russians and Swedes would soon be obliged to retire into winter quarters, or at least could not attempt any thing of importance at so late a season, he had sent orders to general Dohna and general Wedel to march, with the greatest part of the troops under their respective commands, from Pomerania into Saxony, each leaving only a small body of troops in the former province, to be a check upon the flying parties of the Russians and Swedes; and as soon as he heard that the Austrian generals Haddick and de Vigne had retired towards their winter quarters, he resolved to return with his army from Silesia to Saxony. Accordingly he set out on the

* See the plan, Lond. Mag. 1759. p. 408.

† See ditto, 1758, p. 672.

July, 1762.

‡ See Lond. Mag. for 1746. p. 669.

|| See ditto, p. 682.

8th of November from the neighbourhood of Neris, and though often interrupted by the Austrian detachment under M. Laudohn, yet he marched with such expedition, that, on the 13th, he arrived at Bautzen. In the mean time Dohna and Wedel had marched into Saxony, and the latter had, on the very same day, arrived at Torgau, which prevented M. Haddick's approaching the place.

The next day M. Wedel was joined by M. Dohna, and as these two bodies of troops, being thus united, made a considerable army, they marched, on the 15th, to attack M. Haddick, who had taken post at Eulenburg, with orders from the prince of Deux-Ponts to dispute the passage of the Mulda at the bridge of that town, which he did as long as he could, but was at last obliged to retreat, with the loss of 200 men, and upon his retreat the prince abandoned the siege, or rather blockade, of Leipzick, and retired towards Freyburg.

By his retreating towards this place, it seemed as if he intended to join the Austrian army, in order to come to a general engagement with the Prussians, who might now have been easily joined by the troops under Wedel and Dohna; but such an engagement would have been of much more dangerous consequence to the Imperialists and Austrians, than it could have been to the Prussians, because the latter, if defeated, had a safe retreat under the cannon of Dresden, whereas the former, if defeated, must have been almost entirely cut off, as they had no safe retreat nearer than Prague, nor any nearer magazines, which they could depend upon preserving after a defeat.

Therefore, as the chance was thus far from being equal, marshal Daun began the very next day to abandon the siege of Dresden, and both the Austrians and Imperial armies began to retire towards their winter quarters, the former about Prague in Bohemia, the latter about Nuremberg in Franconia. And, on the 20th, the king of Prussia returned triumphantly to Dresden, but grieved at the desolation which he saw had been necessarily made in that beautiful city, upon its being attacked by his enemies; and though he had always before declared, that he held Saxony only as a deposit in his hands for the security of his own dominions, until he could compel his enemies to agree to reasonable terms of peace; he now sent a declaration to the

deputies of the states of that electorate, that his majesty would consider it for the future as a conquered country, out of which he had driven his enemies by force of arms. In consequence of this declaration, he ordered seals to be put upon the papers of 20 persons belonging to the Saxon court, who were at the same time enjoined to set out for Warsaw in 24 hours; and as the Russians had seized upon the estates in Prussia of all those that were in his service, he ordered the estates of all the Saxon ministers, and all the Saxon officers, that were in the service of his enemies to be sequestered.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the **AUTHOR** of the **LONDON MAGAZINE.**

SIR,

WE have lately had a little book translated from the French, and published here, intitled, *A Discourse on the cultivation of Waste and Barren Lands*, which shews that the French have of late years begun to apply themselves to the study of agriculture, a study which the gentlemen, or noblesse, of France, in former ages, thought inconsistent with their dignity. The marquis de Turbilly, author of this book, begins with observing, that when waste barren ground is intended to be cultivated, the first thing to be done is to bore it in several places, in order to discover the nature of it, and the thickness of the various strata that are found there. He then divides waste grounds into three kinds: the bad, the indifferent, and the good. The first kind he describes to be a sort of land, whose upper stratum consists of hot and burning sands, which, when mixed with lime, are fit to make mortar; and the second he describes to be such whose upper stratum is a light, sandy, and gravelly soil, but unfit to make mortar. Both these kinds, he says, may, and shews how they may, be cultivated to advantage, because a layer of fat earth, chalky, or clayey, is commonly found under them, and with the more ease, the less distant that layer is from the surface. He afterwards shews how, and with what seed, these lands ought to be sown, and then proceeds thus:

"Having explained the different methods of sowing these lands, it is necessary I should make mention of those grounds which must always be sown in ridges or balks

balks, and of those which it is better to throw into beds or broad butts, or to sow quite flat with the harrow. This preliminary consideration should have been discussed sooner: I have deferred speaking of it, that I might not interrupt the detail of the different operations practised in this cobbing husbandry. All things being equal, I should certainly chuse to sow in beds, or quite flat with the harrows, rather than in furrows. Two advantages arise from using the harrow; the first is you save one plowing, but the second is the most material. This interesting operation requires weather made on purpose; rain and wind are equally unfavourable; an absolute calm and a moderate fog suit it best. The ground should be neither too wet nor too dry. When the sowing is performed at such a propitious juncture, the corn swells and sprouts immediately, as I have often experienced. Now, by covering it with the harrows, you have an opportunity of making use of these favourable precious moments. Every pair of oxen, and each horse, can work one on this occasion; by which means so much corn may be so quickly covered, that the sowing sometimes is finished in one fine day, if the domain is not very extensive. When you sow with the plough, as in those lands which are in furrows, it is tedious work, and takes a fortnight to sow a domain of any considerable extent, because the ploughs require more oxen or horses to draw them than the harrows do; are slower in their pace, and do not cover near so much grain; neither can one take advantage of a favourable time so well, unless the weather continues settled for a long space of time. These are the inconveniencies that attend sowing under furrow. However, it is not those, neither is it the quality of the surface of the ground, whether rich or poor, sandy or strong, that must determine us in what form we are to work it; it is the bottom must decide that, by sounding in different places to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet, either by making holes, or, at less expence, by the borer I have before mentioned.

Some soils require to be laid in ridges, and others in beds, or totally level. Wherever a bed of marle, clay, or other unctuous earth which detains the water, is found to lie under the staple, in such soils it is necessary to plow in ridges, that the water may be drained off in the furrows, otherwise these grounds, in which

the water cannot lose itself, are subject, especially in rainy winters, to be drowned. Such is the nature of almost all the lands in Anjou, Maine, Touraine and divers other provinces and countries, which are plowed in ridges, and where I have bored in various places. It would be imprudent, in such soils, to change this practice; the wet would then do more damage, and the crops would be less.

I shall remark upon this subject of ridges, that most plowmen make them indifferently in any direction, according to their old practice or fancy. However, it is not a matter of indifference in what direction the ridges are made. Where there is no obstacle, that is, in level ground, it is essential that they should run always from north to south, and not from east to west. Those which are in this last position, present in winter but one side to the sun, and are consequently partly thawed about noon; the following night the same side is again frozen, and thawed again when the sun reappears. This repeated influence of the sun puts the corn, if I may so express it, between two frosts, and kills the greatest part of it; insomuch that in the harvest there is very little found on this side of the ridges, which diminishes the crop almost half in half. Such ridges as are made in the direction from north to south do not run the same risque; they only present their tops to the sun, their sides receive his rays obliquely, and are not heated and thawed in the same manner; the crop is always more equal, and the produce better.

I have, in all my plowed lands, changed the direction of my furrows, where I could conveniently do it, in this manner; and I have found the benefit of it. The same should be observed in these waste lands when cultivated, even in those which are sown in flattish beds; though this observation is not in them of near so much consequence. It is of no use to regard this in mountains or hills; this position on such grounds would be inconvenient. You must take care not to make your furrows here from top to bottom. The rains would waste the soil, and would carry all the virtue and strength into the valley. In such situations the furrows should be made to cross the fall or declivity, not only to remedy the above inconvenience, but for the ease of your team, which would not be so hard

worked as if they plowed directly up the hill. These necessary gutters should be made, crossing the furrows, not in a direct line, but zigzag, to break the rapidity of the course of the water, which, otherwise would do damage. Those grounds which are best adapted to be laid in beds, or plowed quite flat, are such as imbibe the water; that is, let it pass through, as all grounds do which have subterraneous quarries, or a bed of stones of a sufficient thickness, or gravel, or sand, or other porous bottoms. In such soils it would answer no purpose to plow in ridges. Such is the texture of the soils about Paris, and of divers provinces and countries, which are plowed in beds, or quite flat, as I have found by boring in different places of them. Those in which the water sinks the quickest, ought to be laid quite flat, and such of them as imbibe the water slower, in beds. *hinc efficitur*

This is the original reason of plowing in ridges, beds, or totally flat. Such were the motives which determined our antient husbandmen. They are founded on reason, and the nature of the thing itself, and not the effect of chance or custom, as many have thought. I do not say, that the nature of the subterraneous strata has been constantly considered with attention, and followed everywhere, or that there are not tracks of land, where one of these methods of plowing has been followed, when the other was the fittest. Often in the middle of a country, nay of one domain, where, with reason, one of these methods is avoided, it happens that part of the soil demands a contrary practice; but this detail will be, for all men, in all countries, sufficient to instruct them in what manner they should plow their waste lands that are thus newly improved, and show them, by means of the borer, if the methods pursued in this part of the country is the best adapted and fittest for the nature of the soil. *consequenter*

As to the little freeholders and farmers, who have but a few acres, and after having grubbed, cleaned, and burned them in the manner before mentioned, labour them by the strength of their arms with the pickaxe, shovel, spade, or other instrument, and wish to sow in one of the above-recited methods; they must take care to mix the ashes well with the soil, and to carry off all the stones and roots. These are they who will, in proportion, reap the most corn the first year, as digging stirs the ground much better than

plowing. Were it possible to cultivate all one's ground thus with the spade, it would produce a great deal more. *hinc efficitur*

From this specimen the reader may see, that this author founds his directions upon reason as well as experience, consequently they may be useful in this country as well as France, and therefore the translation must be of great service, especially now when we have so many acts passed every session, for dividing and inclosing our commons. By the instrument called the borer, which the marquis recommends, and particularly describes, we may discover that some commons which appear to be quite barren, have but a thin stratum of the above mentioned hot and burning sand, and have next below it a deep stratum of fat clayey earth, consequently may be made extremely fruitful, by mixing these two together, which may be done at a small expence; and from hence we may see the reason why the oak, the beech &c. which as Virgil says,

*— quæ quantum vertice ad auras
Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara ten-*

guitur thrive well in some grounds which seem to be barren, and will not thrive in others which produce both corn and hay.

I am, &c.
**To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.**

SIR,
IN the mighty debate so ferociously carried on, at this time, between the several weekly papers, old and new, I am not at all concerned, as a Free-Briton and a lover of mankind: The acrimony that appears in those controversial performances, plainly proves them personal, and not national, contests; therefore I hope every sensible honest man in the nation will see through the artifices of those selfish designing people, who care not what mischief they stir up, provided they can but force themselves into power, and establish their own dominion and importance upon the ruins of their country. It gives me great satisfaction, to see all parties agree in one capital point, viz. That Providence has blessed us with a sovereign, who they all confess to be the best of kings. This being granted, on all sides, I think it would be presumptuous in me, or any other subject, to censure his majesty's choice of servants, until by their actual misdeeds, and blameable conduct, they prove themselves

selves unworthy of the royal confidence, and unequal to the arduous task, their situation requires, to be done for their country. Thus divested of prejudices for, or against, the gentlemen, now placed at the helm of state, I am determined to watch narrowly the compass and the way, and nicely to observe, whether our state pilots steadily pursue the national voyage towards the haven of a *safe, honourable, and lasting peace*, by improving every favourable breeze, and guarding, with prudence, against every incidental storm, to preserve the ship from known rocks and quick-sands, and all the machinations of our enemies.

Where mismanagement plainly appears to an impartial eye, I shall take the liberty to censure the authors thereof; at the same time candid praise shall be liberally bestowed, even on a minister of state, who strenuously promotes the welfare of England, and who sincerely espouses that amiable maxim—*Salus populi suprema lex esto*.

And here I think proper to forewarn the gentlemen, that if, after exclaiming against prodigality and extravagance in other ministers, they should far exceed their predecessors in profusion and dissipation of the public money, I shall count them vain boasters and deceivers. If instead of pursuing our national interest, and seeking, by all just means, a safe and honourable peace, they study to extend and protract the war, and embroil us in one foreign quarrel after another, until the far greater part of men become our enemies, and the few friends left us shall make us pay them, for letting us have the honour of defending their dominions, I shall reckon them the foes of human nature in general.—If after complaining bitterly of heavy taxes, and an insupportable public debt, they should wantonly increase that burthen, and, every year, rise by millions in their immodest demands upon the public, to carry on their Quixote schemes upon the continent, I shall deem them something worse than state-quacks. If these immense sums should be levied wholly, or principally, upon the industrious poor, the manufacturer, the husbandman, and the inferior trades people, I think I may justly pronounce them the oppressors of the poor, and enemies to commerce; finally, if, in their measures, they prefer foreign men, and foreign interests, to the

best and bravest men among ourselves, thereby degrading our three kingdoms with the charge of incapacity, I shall judge them unworthy of the name of English, Scotch, or Irish.

These are the principles by which I desire all my future animadversions, on public business, may be continually tried. Whenever I deviate so far from plain, simple, and truth, which is self-consistent uniformity, as to say and unsay every thing indiscriminately, just as certain people happen to be in or out, let me be condemned to bear the reproach due to every servile tool of party and faction.

But while we have a monarch endow'd with those amiable qualifications, which all parties ascribe to him, I protest, I am at a loss to conceive, what pretence can be alledged for this dreadful scuffle and debate about his choice of servants. Let me ask these very zealous disputants, 1st Do you grant that our sovereign is an amiable, wise, just, and magnanimous prince? And that his heart is truly British? If so, then, 2^{dly} Would you deprive the best of kings of that privilege, which the worst of kings are generally indulg'd with, namely the choice of ministers and officers of state? 3^{dly} Would you persuade majesty, that you are better judges than he, who are proper officers? 4^{thly} Are such ministers of your chusing to direct the sovereign? or are they to be obedient to his commands? 5^{thly} Taking for granted your negative upon the former part of the last query, and your assent to the latter part: Give me leave to ask then farther, Where does this mighty controversy terminate, but in a meer personal dispute? Who shall be the greatest men in the kingdom under the king, or, in other words, "who shall have the honour of executing the king's commands, whereto great power and profit is annexed?" A dispute which concerns only the candidates for the royal favour and their dependants, but is altogether unworthy of the public notice, or the countenance of one sensible, honest, impartial man.

For the rest, if the monarch should prove unfortunate in his choice of ministers, who betray their trust, and commit crimes and misdemeanors, or discover shameful neglect in their management, have we not a constitutional method of bringing offenders to justice by both houses

of parliament addressing the sovereign to remove weak or wicked ministers from his person, and to punish delinquents? Lastly, I would ask, those murmuring gentlemen, would you, if admitted into the royal presence, beseech his majesty to remove his ministers from his person, for faults that are to be committed? Would you then, recommend to him some infallible guide, who never can err, or commit the least fault whatsoever? It is a hard matter to know what those partisans would think a fault in their own patrons, and as difficult to conceive, what they would approve of in their antagonists.

In short, let our good and worthy king exert his undoubted prerogative, by ruling prudently with the assistance of ministers of his own election; let the ministers remember, that they must answer to the nation, in their own persons, for any mal-administration; and let us, who are subjects, hope and wish for the best, yet use our rational faculties, in observing the general tendency of their conduct, and where any weakness or wickedness appears in our ministers, let us, as a brave and free people, be jealous of our rights, our liberties and properties; and let us, in a regular, constitutional manner, usher in our complaints before the throne, and remonstrate against all grievances from whatsoever quarter they come. I am, Sir, Your, &c.

July, 5, 1763. Britan. Philanthropos.
From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

St. James's, June 30.

THIS afternoon lieutenant colonel Boyd, first aid-de-camp to prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, arrived here, being dispatched by his serene highness to the king, with the following account of a victory gained by his majesty's forces under his command, on the 24th instant, over the French army commanded by the marshals d'Etrees and Soubize.

THE French army has been surprized this day in their camp of Græbenstein, by his majesty's forces. The marshals d'Etrees and Soubize had encamped their troops between that place and Meimbren. The center of their army was posted on a very advantageous eminence, their left wing inaccessible by several deep ravines, and their right covered by Græbenstein, several little rivulets, and by a body of troops under the

command of M. de Castries, posted at Carlsdorff. Prince Ferdinand made the following dispositions for attacking the enemy.

General Luckner, who was situated on the Leine, having Eimbeck in his front, with six battalions of grenadiers, four squadrons of dragoons, and eight squadrons of hussars, to observe prince Xavier's motions, who lay incamped with his corps de reserve between the Werra and Gottengen, received orders in the night, between the 22d, and 23d, to march to Gottbühren in the Rainhartswald, with the grenadiers, four squadrons of horse, and his own regiment of Hussars. The Hessian Hussars were ordered to remain near Mohringen, in order to conceal his march, and to observe prince Xavier. M. Luckner began his march from Hollenstadt on the 23d, at six in the morning, got to Uslar at noon, passed the Weser at Bodensfeldt at six in the evening, and towards night reached Gottbühren. He had orders to proceed on the 24th, at three in the morning, to Mariendorff, and to form between that place and Udenhausen.

Monf. de Sporcken passed the Dymel at Sielem, at four in the morning, with twelve battalions of Hanoverians, and part of the cavalry of the left wing, in order to march by Rainhartswald between Hombrexen and Udenhausen. As soon as he had formed, he was to attack the enemy's corps, which was posted at Carlsdorff, in flank, while Luckner charged their rear; and, if he succeeded, was to continue marching in such manner, as to take the enemy's camp at Græbenstein both in flank and rear.

Prince Ferdinand passed the Dymel, at four in the morning, with twelve battalions of the English, eleven battalions of Brunswickers, and eight Hessian regiments, together with the English cavalry and part of the German cavalry of the left wing, with an intent to draw up behind the ponds of Kasse.

The picquets of the army formed the vanguard on the left, and the Chasseurs of the English and German infantry, commanded by lord Frederick Cavendish, with Freytagh's Hanoverian Chasseurs, that of the right, in order to seize upon the Langenberg.

The marquis of Granby was to pass the Dymel at Warbourg, between two and three o'clock in the morning, with the reserve under his command, to march by

by Zieremberg, and Zieberhausen, upon the eminence, which is opposite to Furstenwald, in order to fall upon the left wing of the enemy. This whole plan was put in execution. We were in presence of the enemy before they had the least apprehension of being attacked. However, M. de Castries had time to retreat, and did it with a very small loss.

Prince Ferdinand came on in the centre, and gained ground. The enemy, seeing themselves attacked in front, in flank, and in rear, were not long in taking their party: they struck their tents and retreated. Prince Ferdinand pursued and pressed upon them as close as possible; and they would, without doubt, have been intirely routed, if M. de Stainville had not thrown himself, with the grenadiers of France, the royal grenadiers, the regiment of Aquitaine, and other corps, being the flower of the French infantry, into the woods of Wilhelmstahl, to cover their retreat. That resolution cost him dear; his whole infantry having been taken, killed, or dispersed, after a very gallant defence, excepting two battalions, which found means to get off. Some of those troops had before surrendered to lord Granby's corps; and upon the coming up of the army, the remainder, after one fire, surrendered to the 5th regiment of foot.

Lord Granby acquitted himself, upon this occasion, with remarkable valour, and had a great share in the victory.

All the troops behaved extremely well, and shewed great zeal and willingness; but particularly the first battalion of grenadiers, belonging to colonel Beckwith's brigade, which distinguished itself extremely.

The enemy's army retreated under the cannon of Cassel, and a great part of it passed very hastily over the Fulda.

We have taken between two and three thousand prisoners, several standards and colours. M. Re-desel attacked, beat, and totally overthrew the regiment of Fitz-James, took 300 of their horses, and their two standards.

Our loss in men is very inconsiderable, amounting only to between two and three hundred; and we have no officer of distinction killed, except col. Townshend.

The French infantry consisted of 100 battalions, and the allies had no more than 60.

Among the French prisoners taken in the action, there are upwards of 200

officers. The following is a list of such of them as we have hitherto been able to procure an account of:

Of the Swiss regiment of Epthingue	2
Of the French dragoons of Cheiseul	13
Of the grenadiers of France	35
Of the regiment of Aquitaine	38
Of the royal grenadiers	22
Of the regiment of Moner	4

Among the foregoing, there was a brigadier, and several colonels.

A View of the present Political Debates.

Continued from p. 296.

THE Auditor in his character of the *Favourite of the venal*, proceeds thus, "Can a period like this, thus weakly, not to say wickedly, mispent, be ever honoured with the name of administration? It will be so by the venal. But this mighty parade, when it comes before an Auditor, will stand as in the account annexed, with which I shall dismiss this character."

The Constitution to	Dr.
To raising mobs in the worst	
of times	£ 70,000
To a roasted pope when the	
church was in no danger	400
To a burnt ditto on the first of	
April	900
To ditto at sundry times	10,000
To bonfires and sky rockets	3,000
To being cheated by my stewards	40,000
To ditto by my fishmonger	50,000
To ditto by confectioners,	
butchers, bakers, &c.	70,000
To bribery at elections	170,000
To my French wines	142,000
To the costs of executions in	
my house	3,700

£ 560,000

The *Favourite of the mob* now passes in review; but let us develope his character; let us mark the rise and progress of his popularity. Opposition to government, especially if attended with a boldness of elocution, with spirited invective, and a strong singularity of phrase will be ever grateful to the people. The candidate for the favour of the mob will therefore list under the antiministerial banner; he will frequent the haunts of the disaffected, and attend the tea and scandal of an old woman

man, till he has received a legacy for the wages of his zeal. He will thunder out that Hanoverian troops upon a British estimate should never be tolerated, and if the minister comes up to his price, he will then collusively agree that the empress-queen shall take them into her pay, and that a proportionate addition shall be made to her subsidy. He will then revile his former friends as disaffected; and if he ever should force himself into power, he will declare himself proud of the friendship of those very men, who a little before were traitors to their king and country. To ingratiate himself with a sugar-baker, an attorney, and bookseller, who call themselves the *Common Council*, and the *People of England*, he will prefer an alderman's gown to the robes of the first duke in the land. After having declaimed, most virulently declaimed, against continental measures, he will send annually half the money of his country into Germany; will pay a sum, "*That speaks its own enormity*," to a foreign prince for defending himself; and if America is subdued, he will strew laurels on the tomb of the brave general, who perished in the midst of triumph, and with the same breath blast them all, by asserting that "*America was conquered in Germany*." He will squander an immoderate part of the revenue in fruitless descents and idle expeditions, to make a rejoicing night for his patrons the mob. He will, by promises of reward, encourage an ordinary subject to plan an expedition against a valuable settlement of the enemy, and even to embark his little all in the undertaking; and when the business is done, that himself may have the entire glory of the project, he will deny the whole transaction, and stand confuted by a letter under his own hand. Dark, involved, and speciously covering himself, he will be an accuser of others; professing moderation, and acknowledging weak efforts to serve the public, he will insist that he alone must guide, and then perhaps will retire with a *pension* and a *peerage*. Impatient of an equal, he will reluctantly endure superiority where the constitution has placed it; his republican spirit, however artfully restrained, will frequently break out. If a day occurs, on which all honest subjects are filled with exultation, he will suddenly retire from the general joy, nor will he ever shew himself abroad, unless the little tools of his faction are placed at proper

stations to roar and hawl and throw up their hats, when he passes through the crowd; most stoic-like he can then smile in agony, and with a kind of treasonable popularity will endeavour to withdraw the public affection from the natural inheritor of it. Should that project miss its aim, and not obtrude him into power again, he will then wait like *Suffex men of old* (I hope there is no such man in *Suffex* now) in hopes of a shipwreck, that he may seize the plunder of the whole.

The Auditor, N^o. 3, waves the delineation of his third character, *the Favourite of his sovereign*, and after recounting the several methods practised by the writers in king William's reign, to set the minds of the people against the then administration, and comparing them with the present, he proceeds thus:

"The reader observes, that these little poignancies are sufficient to overturn any minister whatever; and then *news for one hundred years hence* might be published to convince the good people of England that all distinctions of South and North Britons will, in time, be forgot, which would be an irreparable misfortune; and then, let the minister raise the money for the next year if he can.

It is hard to say what effect this would have upon the Bank of England, and the other public companies, because I do not know what relish they have for a joke; but I am clearly of opinion that a few essays in this genuine style of party-rage might induce the journeymen tailors throughout the town to enter into a combination not to thread another needle, till the ministry is changed; and if the affair was well managed, I should not wonder if the Robin Hood society addressed his majesty in a body to constitute a new first lord commissioner of the treasury, without delay. By efforts like these public credit would sicken; disorder would prevail, till at length necessity should oblige our sovereign to resign his prerogative into the hands of the mob, who might then appoint a ministry agreeable to their humour, and have the satisfaction of seeing the affairs of their country entrusted again to the same person, whom they have grumbled at for several years past.

I must confess it is not without some pangs of envy that I behold the little adversaries of truth reaping all this plentiful crop of wit, without invention, without

without talents, or the common Vigour of mind to carry them through one manly sentence. But it is too late to alter my plan. I have circumscribed myself within the bounds of common sense, which, it must be owned, is in this age dry and unentertaining. To all the pleantry arising from the *Irish*, the *French*, and the earl of *Mar*, I have nothing to oppose but a few stubborn facts. I can only urge that the executive part of government is lodged in the crown, together with a fiduciary power from the laws to make war or peace, and to name the statesmen, who shall form the cabinet council; that the present minister is appointed by his majesty, and that he possesses property enough to put him above temptation, and morals to resist it; that he has assiduity to make him a master of business, and ability to execute it; that the two other gentlemen, who have gone into the department of the treasury with him, are allowed to be loyal subjects, honest Englishmen, and respectable for their talents and integrity; that the first lord commissioner of the admiralty is the same nobleman, who has already served his country by his knowledge of our commercial interests; who was last winter the delight of a neighbouring kingdom, and, in the important office which he now fills, is highly acceptable to all the trading part of the nation.

These, and some other things which I have heard and may tell hereafter, are the only topics I have to insist on; but how far such dull matters of fact may serve to counterwork all that vivacity and wit, which the lampooners of government deal about them, must be left to the candid to determine.

A paper called the *Occasional Writer*, which first entered the lists about this time, says, "We have lately seen a person, whom his majesty thought fit to employ as a principal instrument in the administration of his government, refuse to serve his royal and gracious master any longer, because he would not implicitly concur in his opinion against his own judgment, and that of his whole council, one only excepted. If his Majesty had not taken this person at his word, he would have made a public acknowledgment that he himself did not govern." He was therefore suffered to withdraw, but with such marks of kindness, as superior minds shew to mistaken zeal; and the crowd, whose praise he had been, saw their Patriot retire with a Pension, gazing after him with a kind of stupid astonishment, and expressed something between censure

July, 1762.

and praise, till he, who had compelled the public attention by as much turbulence and noise as the fragment of a rock falling into the water; at length settled in silent obscurity, like the stone, when it has reached the bottom. And, surely, no man could expect that he should have been continued in his post, after the declaration he thought fit to make, since to have continued him would, confessedly, have been to admit a master, and not to employ a servant.

Some late writers have abused the public, in illiterate and illiberal gibberish, with allusions to count *Brühl*, *Pompadour*, and *Sejanus*; we have been told first, that a noble lord now in a great post is a favourite; and then, that a favourite is "one, who, without any merit or recommendation from his country, for any services performed for the public, and the glory of the crown, has found means to acquire a great and almost exclusive influence over his royal master, by a diligent attention to gratify his passions, by destroying and preventing the growth of great and royal sentiments in his mind, and filling his head with pleasures and unprofitable amusements." But is not the public principally injured by such language as this? Is it not a most glaring insult, to suppose them so foolish as to believe, that it is impossible for a king to esteem and love what is estimable and lovely? And that he must of necessity love what is unworthy of love, and esteem what is unworthy of esteem? And that no man must be put into a situation to perform services to the public, till he has actually performed such services?

But attempts have been made, not only to excite jealousies in the breast of a people against an administration, which has given no cause for suspicion or distrust, but to raise jealousy and ill-will between one part of the nation and another: the northern part of the kingdom has been represented as less worthy of the royal countenance and protection than the rest: People, whose dwelling is parted only by a wall or a rivulet, are mentioned as different species; and every one, who happens to be born on the farther side, is stigmatized as being destitute of honesty and parts, incapable of public service, and unworthy of public confidence: but the same difference might, with the same reason, be made between a native of *Lancashire* and *Kent*, as between a native of *York* and *Edinburgh*. And a man might, with as much propriety, reject the advice of a physician, because he lives in another parish, as a prince the service of an honest and an able subject, because he was born in another county. It is indeed the characteristic of a wise and good prince to avail himself of integrity and parts wherever they happen to be found, without any regard to external circumstances, less of all to the particular spot of his dominions where they were produced.

B b b

These

Those who labour to spirit up intestine broils and divisions, at a time when our utmost united strength is necessary to support us against the united force of foreign enemies, cannot surely be considered as the friends of their country; for it is impossible to give a stronger proof that their interest is not that of the public.

In answer to that part of the *Briton*, page 204, the *North Briton* N^o. III. says: "I desired him (the *Briton*) to name any instance of vigour or success, which had attended the present administration; and he tells me of the important conquest of Martinique, Granada, and the neutral islands in the West Indies. He might have mentioned Louisbourg, or Pondicherry, with as much propriety; and the present administration are rather too knowing (though this writer is ignorant) to lay any serious claim to the merit of either. Could the *Briton* read men, and had he seen his patron, when the news of the reduction of Martinique first arrived, he must have marked, in the most dejected and distressed countenance I ever saw, very clear proofs how unwelcome that event then was. I remember that it was a general observation. The common congratulations on such a national occasion were received with coldness. It was not difficult to find the reason. The late minister closed all his glories with this great and important success. He had the happiness of covering with laurels a beloved prince, whom, I suspect, many false friends would rather see covered with a crown of thorns and thistles. Notwithstanding all the calumnies of the *Briton*, this gentleman's honour is still unsullied, and his glory unclouded. *Ea autem est gloria, laus recte factorum, magnarumque in Republicam meritorum: Quæ cum optimi cuiusque, tum etiam multitudinis testimonio comprobatur.*

As to the present expedition, the full merit of that cannot yet be ascertained to the public. Mr. Pitt's legacy to the present ministry of a collected and powerful mass of force in the West Indies (not the bitter drops of an exhausted cup, but part of a solid plan for further success) now remaining at their disposal in consequence of the reduction of Martinique, may cause the new expedition to be adequate in force to the important object. If therefore the conquerors of that island have not, in consequence of Delay, the season to combat with (the only enemy they cannot vanquish) a decisive blow may still be struck to the heart of Spain, and a glorious conclusion made to this most successful War.

From hence he proceeds to take the *Briton* to task for some very unmannerly reflexions on the late king, which he treats as follows, and, in resenting which, there is not one well-wisher to the present royal family, but will most certainly join with him.

"The *Briton* in his first paper broached a shameful calumny against his sovereign, of a similitude to Tiberius. In that of last Saturday, he attacks the memory of our late most

excellent prince with equal virulence. He talks of his Prejudices and Predilections, and calls him a weak S—n. Is this the return which a *Briton* makes for an unclouded era of above thirty years of the truest liberty this nation ever enjoyed? Are the sacred ashes of a king, who made the laws of his country the only rule of his government, and founded his own happiness in that of his people, thus to be trampled upon? Surely this is the height of baseness and ingratitude; but it is the despicable, though fashionable, cant of a party, who are daily making their court to an illiberal patron by the most indecent outrage offered to their late sovereign and benefactor. A liberty, not to say licentiousness, very unfit to recommend those who are guilty of it to the favour of a prince, one of whose amiable qualities is a filial regard to the memory of his predecessor."

A new writer, by this time, had joined the *Monitor* and *North Briton*, who filed himself, *The Patriot*, and his first number contained many severe reflections upon the Scots nation in general, equally illiberal and untrue. The *Monitor* of Saturday, June 26, endeavours to draw an invidious parallel between the Tory ministry that brought about the peace of Utrecht, and the present administration. Thus these furious champions have battled it, week after week, and sifted the measures of the late and present ministry to the very chaff, and, indeed, like preceding political essayists, they seem all well enough versed in spinning out a dispute to the greatest length imaginable, each perpetually boasting of his publick-spirit, and honest intentions. To follow them through the mazy roads they have taken would be absurd; but from a sensible paper called the *Tribeonian*, we shall give the following extracts.

"*Whom the law hath joined, let no man put asunder.* Therefore, since the first article of the act of union hath ordained "That the two kingdoms of England and Scotland shall for ever be united into one kingdom, by the name of Great Britain," I know no more difference between an Englishman and a Scotchman, than between a Londoner and a Yorkshireman; neither can I conceive that a river dividing two parts of one kingdom, should give the subjects on either side any preference over those on the opposite shore; and notwithstanding any thing alledged by the *Briton*, *North Briton*, *Monitor*, or any other sage politician whatever, yet I am fully persuaded, that the natives of the borough of Southwark have as good a right, *ceteris paribus*, to all places of trust and emolument, as those born on the banks of Thames-street.

If his majesty's subjects must rise in political estimation, in proportion to the degree of southern latitude in which their mother chanced to be delivered, then an Englishman born in the extremity of the northern circle has not a much fairer prospect of promotion than

than if he had first drawn breath in the Highlands on the other side of the Tweed.

Believe me, my friends, it is not a man's country but his conduct, which is of weight in the scale of sober sense. Now it is agreed by all profound politicians, that a man's private character is a good index to point out what may be expected from his public behaviour; therefore, though I have no objection to the Earl of B——, on account of his northern descent, yet, from the general tenor of his private conduct, I am persuaded that he is a very unfit person to preside at the honourable board to which he has been promoted.

It is true, that he is master of a very large and redundant fortune, consequently having a great deal at stake himself, and having a very numerous family, for whose future welfare he must naturally be solicitous, he is not under that temptation of doing fordid actions, much less of running extravagant lengths to the detriment of the nation, to which needy adventurers and childless ministers are frequently exposed.

But then it is well known, that from his early days he has been a man of severe economy, moral virtue, and philosophic decorum. His lordship is no connoisseur in the luxurious refinements of a *bon vivant*.—He has no idea of supporting the honour of the crown and the interest of Great Britain, by the art and ingenuity of half a score French cooks.—Add to this, that he is not versed in that arrogant familiarity which levee-hunters mistake for affability.—He does not watch the lips of a Nomenclator, nor fly into the arms of an unknown dependant, and, with all the apparent sincerity of the most cordial friendship, promise what he never intends to perform. He is not conversant in the equivocal see-saw, and affected ambiguity of ministerial colloquy.—And a statesman who is deficient in these indispensable requisites, is totally unqualified for a premier in such a kingdom as this, and will soon find his levee as thin as the toilet of an antiquated toast.

The qualifications he possesses might indeed be sufficient while he executed the office of secretary of state; for though that post probably might require greater capacity, and equal integrity with this which he now enjoys, yet the former more immediately concerned the general interest of the nation; and while that was the principal object, every one was silent because it was no man's business to raise any outcry against him. But now he is removed to the head of the treasury, and supposed to influence the distribution of places and pensions, every one's private interest is at stake, and it is high time to sound the alarm; for should he persevere in the exploded principles he hath hitherto adopted, they will naturally lead him to promote candidates for preferment according to their merit; and indeed he gave

a very signal specimen of his intentions, while he was secretary, by the choice of his deputy—Who was no North Briton or Scotchman. If therefore he should persist in this stubborn and untoward resolution, if he will not consent to fatten the lazy brood of corruption, what must become of those unfortunate—who have had an ill run at A——r's? What must become of younger sons without parts or property? And what must become of great men's bastards, who, now the foundling hospital is shut against them, have no asylum open for their reception, but the——, *Hinc illæ lacrymæ*!

Impartiality, however, obliges me to acknowledge, that some objections have been urged against his lordship, which do not appear to have any validity. It has been imputed to him as a fault, that he has introduced certain members of a place called the C—a T—e into the administration. But this appears to be a very frivolous imputation; for the C—a T—e gentry seem, in point of political accomplishments, to be at least equal to the club at A——r's. The most material difference between them is, that the former are not such adepts at Whist as the latter: yet probably they may not make the worse privy counsellors on account of that defect. Besides, the club at A——r's have held the cards long enough, and so dexterously have they shuffled and cut, that they have constantly dealt all the honours into their own hands. Therefore it is time for another set to try their skill; and it is to be hoped that they will at least play a *Fairer Game*.

At the same it must be confessed, that the gentlemen at A——r's have distinguished themselves very signally in supporting the Protestant succession. They have displayed themselves perfect Machiavels in politics, and have taken the most effectual means to extirpate Jacobite and Popish principles, by industriously teaching men of every rank to have no principles whatever. They have sold themselves, and when they got into power, bought others; and all for the good of the Protestant succession.

As to the apprehension that his lordship may introduce certain of his majesty's subjects called North Britons into the administration, were this a reasonable ground of objection, it will be time enough to urge it when the supposed grievance happens.

But in truth, as I have before intimated, no valid reason can be adduced, why the benefit of promotion should be restricted either to the South, or to the North; and notwithstanding what some have boldly and falsely alledged to the contrary, I could name some South Britons who enjoy very honourable and profitable places, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

“My good countrymen, have patience; do not regard the Monitor, the Briton, nor the North Briton; they are only playing the old

game, by which you have already been so frequently duped. They are only endeavouring to mislead you, that they may serve themselves and their parties. Do not therefore be led away like asses, when experience evinces, that they who have set you a braying, are the first to decide you for your folly. Do not regard them. I say, nay, I do not desire you to take my word. I recommend it to you to think for yourselves, and to suspend your judgments, till you have some facts before you, from whence you may frame an opinion of the present ministry.

Having, thus, given our readers a brief view of the present political debates, we shall observe, they have been productive of much ill-nature and much scurrility; many fly and specious parallels have been drawn, from the good and bad favourites of former times; the Scotch nation has been libelled, and the English, again, little better treated; and if the reader would obtain the knowledge of all the arts and mysteries of government, the science of making war and peace; behold each of these sages, if their words are to be taken, is able to become his instructor. Hereafter, if any thing very striking should flow from their pens, we shall give it our readers.

Besides the writers of which we have already made mention, the daily and evening papers have abounded with political squibs and crackers, pro and con; but we hope for the public good, dissension does not equally reign in the cabinet, and that our great men are more united, and in better temper than their advocates represent them to be.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
Gracienstein, June 28.

List of the French prisoners taken in the Action of the 24th instant. (See before, p. 374.)

OFFICERS of the different regiments 162

Grenadiers of France 635

Royal grenadiers of Rochalambert 208

of l'Esplanade 135

of le Camus 121

of Narbonne 60

Aquitaine 432

Poitou 29

Royal Deux-Ponts 30

Waldner 108

D'Eping 55

Choussuill Dragoons 64

Royal Picard Cavalry 30

Fitz-James's Cavalry 77

Chamboran 28

Monnet 112

Of other Regiments and Corps 446

2570

Wilhelmsbad, June 30.

The following is a List of the killed, wounded,

and missing of the Allied Army, in the action of the 24th instant.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards. 8 Rank and file, killed.

led. 2 Non-commissioned officers. 25 Rank and file wounded. 17 rank and file missing. — 1st battalion of guards. 1 Officer, 1 Non-commissioned officer, 7 rank and file, killed. 1 Officer, 18 rank and file wounded. 1 Officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 30 rank and file, missing. — 2d battalion of Guards. 11 Rank and file, wounded. 12 Rank and file, missing. — 3d Battalion of Guards. 11 Rank and file, killed. 17 Rank and file, wounded. 17 Rank and file, missing. — Welch's grenadiers. 3 Rank and file, killed. 1 Non-commissioned officer, 40 rank and file, wounded. 3 Rank and file, missing. — Maxwell's grenadiers. 1 Rank and file, wounded, 2 Officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 55 rank and file, missing. — Hodgson's regiment. 1 Officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, killed, 11 Rank and file, wounded. — Barrington's regiment. 1 Non-commissioned officer, wounded. — Keith's Highlanders. 1 Non-commissioned officer, 8 Rank and file, killed, 8 Rank and file, wounded. 15 Rank and file, missing. — Campbell's Highlanders. 50 rank and file killed. 10 rank and file wounded. 12 rank and file missing. — Fraser's Chasseurs. 1 rank and file killed. 1 non-commissioned officer, 11 rank and file wounded. — Artillery. 1 officer, 2 rank and file killed. 2 non-commissioned officers, 3 rank and file wounded. 1 non-commissioned officer, 13 rank and file missing. 2 pieces of cannon, 3 ammunition waggons lost.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

Horse Guards Blue. 1 rank and file killed. 5 rank and file wounded. — 3 horses killed, 2 ditto wounded. — Elliot's horse. 2 rank and file killed. 3 rank and file wounded. — 2 horses killed, 11 ditto wounded, 1 ditto lost.

HANOVERIAN INFANTRY.

Zastrow. 1 rank and file wounded. — Wangelheim. 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 rank and file killed. 1 officer, 3 rank and file missing. — Redin. 4 rank and file killed. 3 rank and file wounded. 3 rank and file missing. — Rhoden. 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 rank and file killed. 1 officer, 1 rank and file wounded. — Lachevallerie. 1 non-commissioned officer, wounded. — Ahlesfeld. 1 Non-commissioned officer, 1 rank and file, killed. 8 Rank and file, wounded. 2 Rank and file, missing. — Artillery. 1 Rank and file, wounded. — Schaumb-Lippe, 6 Rank and file, killed. 1 Non-commissioned officer, 2 rank and file, wounded.

HANOVERIAN CAVALRY.

Garde du Corps. 1 Rank and file, wounded. — Veltheim. 1 Rank and file, wounded. 10 horses killed. — Bremer. 1 Rank and file, killed. 6 horses killed, 4 ditto wounded. — Behr. 2 horses killed, 1 ditto lost. — Sprengel. 1 Rank and file, wounded. 4 horses killed, 3 ditto wounded. — Elhorff. 1 officer, 2 Rank and file, wounded. 7 Rank and file, missing. 9 Horses killed, 4 ditto wounded, 3 ditto lost.

BRUNSWICK INFANTRY.

Regiment du corps. 3 Rank and file, killed.
Chasseurs. 1 Rank and file, wounded.

HESSIAN CAVALRY.

Prince Frederick. 1 Non-commissioned officer, 2 rank and file, killed. 1 Non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file, wounded. 12 Rank and file, missing. — 7 Horses killed, 6 ditto wounded, 12 ditto missing. — Hereditary prince, 2 Non-commissioned officers, 1 rank and file, wounded. 6 Rank and file, missing. — 4 Horses killed, 6 ditto lost. — 1 Infan-
dal. 1 Rank and file, killed. 3 Rank and file, wounded. 1 Rank and file, missing. — 3 Horses killed, 4 ditto wounded, 1 ditto missing.

LIGHT TROOPS.

Brunswick Hussars. No loss. — Bauer hussars. 1 Non-commissioned officer, 22 rank and file, killed. 2 Non-commissioned officers, 19 rank and file, wounded. 53 Rank and file, missing. — 46 Horses killed, 20 ditto wounded, 59 ditto missing. — Hanoverian Chasseurs. 2 Non-commissioned officers, 5 rank and file, killed. 4 Non-commissioned officers 30 rank and file, wounded. 28 rank and file, missing. — 40 Horses killed, 15 ditto wounded, 26 ditto missing.

TOTAL.

4 Officers, 10 non-commissioned officers, 94 rank and file killed. 3 Officers, 28 non-commissioned officers, 235 rank and file, wounded. 4 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, 306 rank and file, missing. — 138 horses killed, 63 ditto wounded, 109 ditto lost.

List of Officers killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

KILLED.

Lieut. Col. Townshend of the 1st regiment of foot guards. — Lieut. Robinson, of Hodgson's regiment. — Lieut. Cock, of the artillery. — Cornet Hornbracht, of the regiment of Estoff.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Middleton of the 1st regiment of foot guards. — Lieutenant Bachelly, of the regiment of Rhodem.

PRISONERS.

Lieutenant Power, Lieutenant Irwin, of Maxwell's grenadiers. — Ensign Madan, of the 1st regiment of foot guards. — Captain de Wense, of the regiment of Wangenheim.

The King of Spain's Declaration of War against Portugal.

NEITHER my representations, founded in justice and utility, nor the fraternal persuasives with which I accompanied them, have been able to alter the king of Portugal's blind affection for the English. His ministers, engaged by long habit, continue obstinate in their partiality, to the great prejudice of his subjects; and I have met with nothing but refusals, and been insulted by his various preference of the friendship of England to that of Spain and France. I have

even received a personal affront by the arresting of my ambassador, don Joseph Torrero at Estremos, who was detained there in violation of his character, after he had been suffered to depart from Lisbon, and had arrived on the frontier, in virtue of passports from that court; but notwithstanding such insults were powerful motives for me to keep no longer any measures with the king of Portugal, nevertheless adhering to my first resolution of not making an offensive war against the Portuguese, unless forced to it, I deferred giving orders to my general to treat them with the rigours of war; but having read the edict of the king of Portugal of the 8th of last month, in which, misrepresenting the upright intentions of the most christian king and myself, he imputes to us a pre-concerted design of invading his dominions, and orders all his vassals to treat us as enemies and to break off all correspondence with us, both by sea and land; and forbids the use of all productions coming from our territories, confiscating the goods of the French and Spaniards, and likewise ordering them to leave Portugal in a fortnight which term, however straight, has been further abridged, and many of my subjects have been expelled, plundered, and ill-treated, before the expiration of it. And the marquis de Sarria having found, that the Portuguese, ungrateful to his goodness and moderation, and the exactness with which they have been paid for every thing they have furnished for my troops, have proceeded so far as to excite the people and soldiery against my army; so that it would be dishonourable to carry my forbearance any farther. For these causes I have resolved, that from this day my troops shall treat Portugal as an enemy's country, that the property of the Portuguese shall be confiscated throughout my dominions, that all the Portuguese shall leave Spain in a fortnight, and that all commerce with them shall be prohibited for the future.

Decree, or Declaration of War, issued by Order of his Portuguese Majesty against Spain.

WHILE the ambassador of Castile, don Joseph Torrero, in conjunction with don Jacob O'Dunne, minister plenipotentiary of France, by their representations, and the answers I have given thereto, it appears that one of the projects agreed on between the aforesaid powers, in the family-pact was, to dispose of these kingdoms as if they were their own, to invade them, to occupy them, and usurp them, under the incompatible pretext of assisting me against enemies, which they supposed for such, that never existed; and whereas different general officers of his catholic majesty have successively, since the 30th of April last, spread various papers through my dominions, proscribing laws and sanctions to my subjects, invading at the same time my provinces with an army divided into various bodies, attacking my

my fortified places, and perpetrating all the aforesaid hostilities, under pretence of directing them to the advantage and glory of my crown, and of my subjects, and in such light even the catholic king himself has represented the case to me; and whereas, notwithstanding all these contradictory and unheard-of motives, an offensive war has been made against me, contrary to truth and justice, by the aforesaid two monarchs, through mutual consent: I have ordered it to be made known to all my subjects, that they hold all disturbers or violators of the independent sovereignty of my crown, and all invaders of my kingdom, as public aggressors and declared enemies; that from henceforward, in natural defence, and necessary retortion, they be treated as aggressors and declared enemies in all and every sense; and that to oppress them in their persons and affects, all military persons and others, authorised by me, make use of the most executive means which in these cases are supported by all laws; and that in like manner, all said military and every other person or persons, of whatever rank, quality or condition they be, quit all communication and correspondence with the said enemies, under the penalties decreed against rebels and traitors. I likewise order that all the subjects of France and Spain, that reside in this city, or in the kingdoms of Portugal and Algarva, retire within the precise term of 15 days, to reckon from the day of the publication of this decree, otherwise they shall be treated as enemies, and their effects confiscated; and that in all the wet as well as dry ports of this kingdom all commerce and communication cease with the aforesaid monarchies of France and Spain, and all fruits manufactures or goods of any kind, of the produce of the said monarchies, be deemed contraband, and the entry, sale and use of them be prohibited. Ordered that this decree be affixed and transmitted to every county, that it may come to the knowledge of all my subjects. I have given orders to the intendant general of the police to grant passports to all the aforesaid, who have entered these kingdoms, *bona fide*, on their business, that they be permitted to retire unmolested.

Palace of Nossa Senhora da Adjuda, 18th of May, 1762.

With the rubrick of his majesty.

Published 23d May, 1762.

ANTONIO LUIZ DE CORDES.

PROGRESS of the War in PORTUGAL.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Lisbon, May 29.

THE Spanish troops, after having overrun the whole territory of Braganza, where there were no regular troops to oppose them, took possession of the city of that name, which has for many years been quite open and defenceless.

From thence they went forward, and meeting with no opposition, entered the town of Chaves, which was likewise in former times a place of defence, but has been an open town for many years, from its great extent and the ruinous state of its old walls.

On the 16th instant, they write from Porto and Braga, that the Spaniards had left Chaves, and had endeavoured to pass over the mountains of Monte Allegre towards the province of Minho; but finding the passes of those mountains defended by the major-generals, don John de Lancaster, and Francisco Joseph Sarmiento, at the head of some regiments of militia of those two provinces, they had retired, in order to come over the mountains of Maran and Amarante, to the city of Oporto.

The same letters inform us, that the major general John de Almada, governor of Oporto, had sent troops to defend those steep mountains of Maran, and the passes from thence to Amarante; which, he hoped, would be able to maintain their ground, until the succours of regular troops arrived, of which, the first regiment of Chaves, horse, was to arrive at Oporto the 28th instant.

On the other side from Almedia, major-general Joseph Felix da Cunha advises, by letter of the 25th instant, that a body of Spaniards, part of the army that remained at Miranda, had attempted to pass the river Douro between Torre de Moncorvo and Villa Nova de Fozcoa; but had been opposed by the inhabitants of this last place with some militia of the neighbourhood, who joined in a body on the south side of the river, and with guns, pikes, flails, and other weapons, such as they could collect, obliged the enemy to retire to Torre de Moncorvo, with some small loss; the Portuguese on their side not having received the least hurt from the enemy's fire.

Upon this, in order to encourage these brave people, he had ordered a small body of regular troops to assist them in the defence of that post, and had sent them some few pieces of ordnance, and field pieces, with powder and ball.

Before these advices came, the king had already ordered further succours to be sent to those provinces; and the marquis de Angeja, the count de Arcos, and Joseph Leite de Souza, major generals, were sent with them from Tomar; and the marquis de Marialva, master of the horse, and Lieutenant-General, is just gone from hence to command this detachment, which is to be joined by all the militia of the province, and to act either offensively or defensively, as occasion may require.

This is all the information we have had to this day, May 29. The officers cannot find terms to express the courage of the militia, and

and the zeal and eagerness which the people shew to be engaged with the enemy.

Lisbon, June 26. Advices which have been received from the provinces, from the 5th instant to this day.

BEIRA. Almeida, June 12. By a letter of this date we are informed, that the enemy, to the number of eight thousand men, has entered the frontier, and is encamped between Val dela Mulia and Val de Coelha, a league from Almeida: That several parties had sallied forth from the camp, and had pillaged the villages upon that frontier, and had not even spared the churches; but that these parties had been driven back by the Portuguese militia, who had killed and taken prisoners upwards of two hundred Spaniards; and that there was great and frequent desertion from this corps.

From the same place we have advices, of the 18th of this month, that the Spaniards then remained in the same camp, without any other news, than that they continued to send out parties to guard the cattle, which they could find dispersed about the fields.

MIRNO. Amarante, June 20. The advices received from the province of Tralos-Montes are that the army in this province is divided into three corps: the principal body is encamped at Duas Igrejas, near Miranda; another of five thousand men at Torre de Moncorvo; and a third of the same number of troops near Chaves.

Those who retired from Villa Real and Miranda towards Miranda, were attacked upon their march by the militia, which were posted at the Villa pouca de Aguiar, who killed some of the Spaniards, and took twenty odd prisoners, who were sent to the head-quarters.

We have advice of the 22d, that a convoy of sixty mules, laden with provisions, had been taken from the enemy about two leagues from Chaves.

The same advices add, that the Spaniards are preparing to invade this province in different places.

ALENTEJO. From the frontier of this province we have received no advices worthy notice.

Translation of the Answer given by the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, to the Declaration of the Emperor of All the Russias, of the 23d of February ult.

ALL my allies with as much as myself, that the public tranquillity may be restored upon solid foundations. It is well known to all Europe, that I did not seek the war; but, on the contrary, employed every means to keep the calamities of it at a distance from my dominions. My love to mankind in general, and to my own subjects in particular, ought to engage me to facilitate as much as in me lies, the restoration of peace, and to exercise all moderation as to my equitable pretensions. I am of opinion, that a

just and solid peace cannot be agreed on, but by the congress proposed and accepted by all the powers at war.

I place a full confidence in the friendship of your imperial majesty, to whom the house of Saxony is bound by sacred ties. It is not unknown to your majesty, that Saxony hath been attacked merely on account of its connections with the Russian empire; and that the king of Prussia has taken occasion to charge us with entering into defensive treaties with that empire against him. We therefore flatter ourselves with the hope, that so ancient and so equitable an ally of Saxony will not suffer our dominions, which are already reduced to the utmost distress, as well by exorbitant contributions, as by the alienation of our revenues, and of the funds which were allotted for the payment of debts, to be completely ruined.

The whole world agrees, that we are intitled to an equitable restitution and reparation of the damage sustained. But notwithstanding all these considerations, and though all the powers at war shew themselves inclined to contribute to the general pacification, yet Saxony remains threatened with irretrievable ruin.

We therefore hope that your majesty's philanthropy and magnanimity will prevail with your majesty to take care that, before all things, the electorate of Saxony be speedily evacuated, in order thereby to put an end to the calamities which overwhelm it; this being the means of facilitating and accelerating the conclusion of a general peace.

Anecdote of the Count de Lauzun and of Sir Walter Raleigh.

THIS nobleman, being suspected of some correspondence detrimental to the interest of the French court, was thrown into the Bastille. Here he was confined for a considerable time, but at length obtaining liberty to receive the visits of his friends, with them he consulted about the means of making his escape; they accordingly provided him with cords, files, and every necessary implement for the purpose, which they gave to his valet, a very trusty and sensible fellow, in whom they could confide; but, being unhappily discovered in the execution of their design, the count was seized and carried down to a dismal dungeon under the citadel, and there directed to be confined till further orders. A severer fate, however, attended the unfortunate valet, he was tried before the lieutenant of the police, and sentenced to be hanged before the window of the prison in his master's view, which sentence was accordingly executed. — We must naturally suppose that this circumstance gave the greatest uneasiness to the unhappy count, lying upon a bed of straw, supported by bread and water, and never seeing a soul but the inhuman keepers of the prison. — In this situation, without books, or pen and ink, to amuse himself, the only

only way the count had of passing his hours was in teaching a little spider, that hung over his head, to run down from the cobweb to pick crumbs of bread from his hand. One day, while he was diverting himself in this manner, a turnkey, who usually brought him his uncomfortable pittance, came in; the count informing him of the amusement he had discovered, the brute instantly ran and killed the spider, saying, criminals like the count, were unworthy of any entertainment or diversion.

The count was afterwards restored to favour, and created a duke; but whether he thought it beneath him to punish the keeper, or no, is not certain; this much may be depended on, that he confessed no circumstance ever so strongly affected him as the loss of his little spider, not even excepting the execution of his trusty valet de chambre.

Similar to this is an anecdote related of Sir Walter Raleigh. When that great man was committed to the Tower, his friends apprehensive of the effects an unmerited confinement might have over a mind like his, procured leave for a Physician to attend him. The doctor at first found his patient gloomy and thoughtful. His room was clad with terror, and the lineaments of his visage seemed to forebode something very dreadful. By degrees, however his countenance grew more serene, and the kind enquiries he began to make concerning the state of his friends without, gave room to expect an approaching change for the better. Thus matters went on for about a week; when one day, the physician entering a little hastily into his apartment, found the great Sir Walter, the terror of Spain, the glory of England, and the reproach of the monarch under whom he suffered, very busily engaged by himself at push-pin. The doctor was not a little pleased with the discovery. After staying a proper time, he went home transported to his friends; and telling them what he had seen, assured them there would be no further occasion for him to repeat his visits.

*A DESCRIPTION of LA VERA CRUZ,
with an elegant PLAN of that important Fortrefs.*

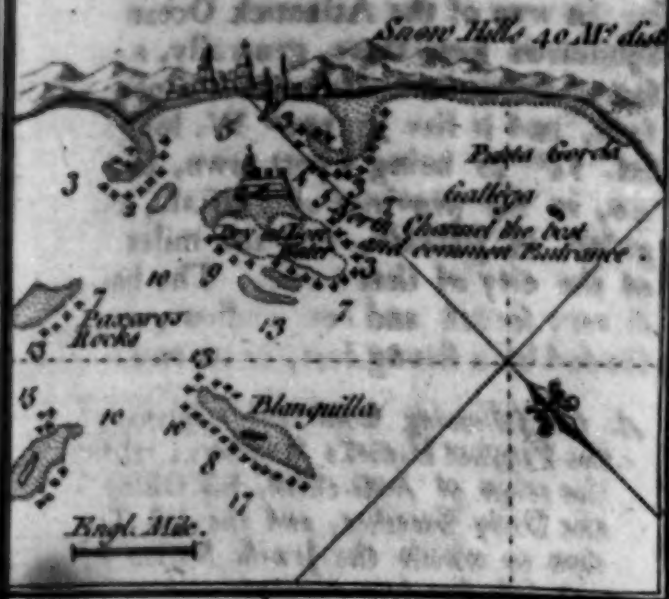
THE town of Vera Cruz, is near two miles in circumference, and about it, on the land side, is a wall, far from being remarkable for its strength. It is principally inhabited by Mulattoes and Blacks, the air being full as unwholesome as at Porto Bello. As to the Spaniards, few of them reside there, unless when the Flotilla arrives, when it is crowded with people from all parts of the Spanish American dominions, who live in little huts, or tents, during the time of the fair.

The abovementioned Flotilla arrives here, annually, from Spain, to receive the gold and silver of Mexico, and the fair which is held at the same time, abounds in all manner of rich merchandize, brought thither from China and the East-Indies, by the way of the Pacific Ocean, and with the merchandize of Europe, brought by the way of the Atlantick Ocean. The Spaniards keep there, generally, a garrison of about 60 horse and 2 companies of foot, and it lies in 100° W. long. and lat. 18° 30' being a port town, of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala, on the gulph of Mexico, and 200 miles S. E. of the city of that name. The harbour is very secure and commodious, and defended by a strong fort, at its entrance.

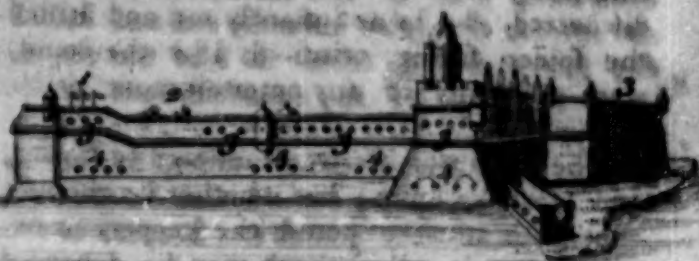
As the following Consistent Explanation of the Prophet Daniel's Numbers; relating to the reign of Anti-christ, his taking away the Daily Sacrifice, and the last Tribulation to which the Jewish Nation will be exposed, has been received with great Applause by many learned Gentlemen of our established Church, and others, we comply with the Desire of our Correspondent Eusebius, by inserting it in our Magazine, doing the Author the Justice to observe, that it is subjoined to a Performance lately published, On the Immortality of the Soul, the Resurrection of the Body, the glorious Millennium, the most glorious Kingdom of God, &c.

THERE is certainly so great an agreement between the words of our Saviour, Matth. xxiv. 21. and those of the prophet Daniel. ch. xii. 1. concerning the Tribulation spoken of by both; as to shew that they relate to the same time, and to the same cruel persecution. And the numbers mentioned Dan. vii. 25. chap. xii. 7, 11, 12. correspond, in my opinion, to those in the xi, xii, and xiiith chapters of the Revelations. For Dan. xii. v. 6, the question is asked, "How long shall it be to the end of these wonders?" The answer, v. 7. is, "It shall be for a time, times and an half; and when he shall have accomplished to scatter the power of the holy people, all these things shall be finished;" which words plainly allude to the first verse, "There shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation, even to that same time; and at that time thy people shall be delivered." Which, I think, must be meant of that wicked persecutor, mentioned ch. xi. 4. But God will deliver his people the Jews out of it: a place of safety shall be prepared for them, ver. 41. Rev. xii. 6. Now, if we do not suppose the time to commence from Daniel's seeing the vision, but only from the beginning of the things therein shewn him; as the accomplishment of those events is expressly fixed for the end of the

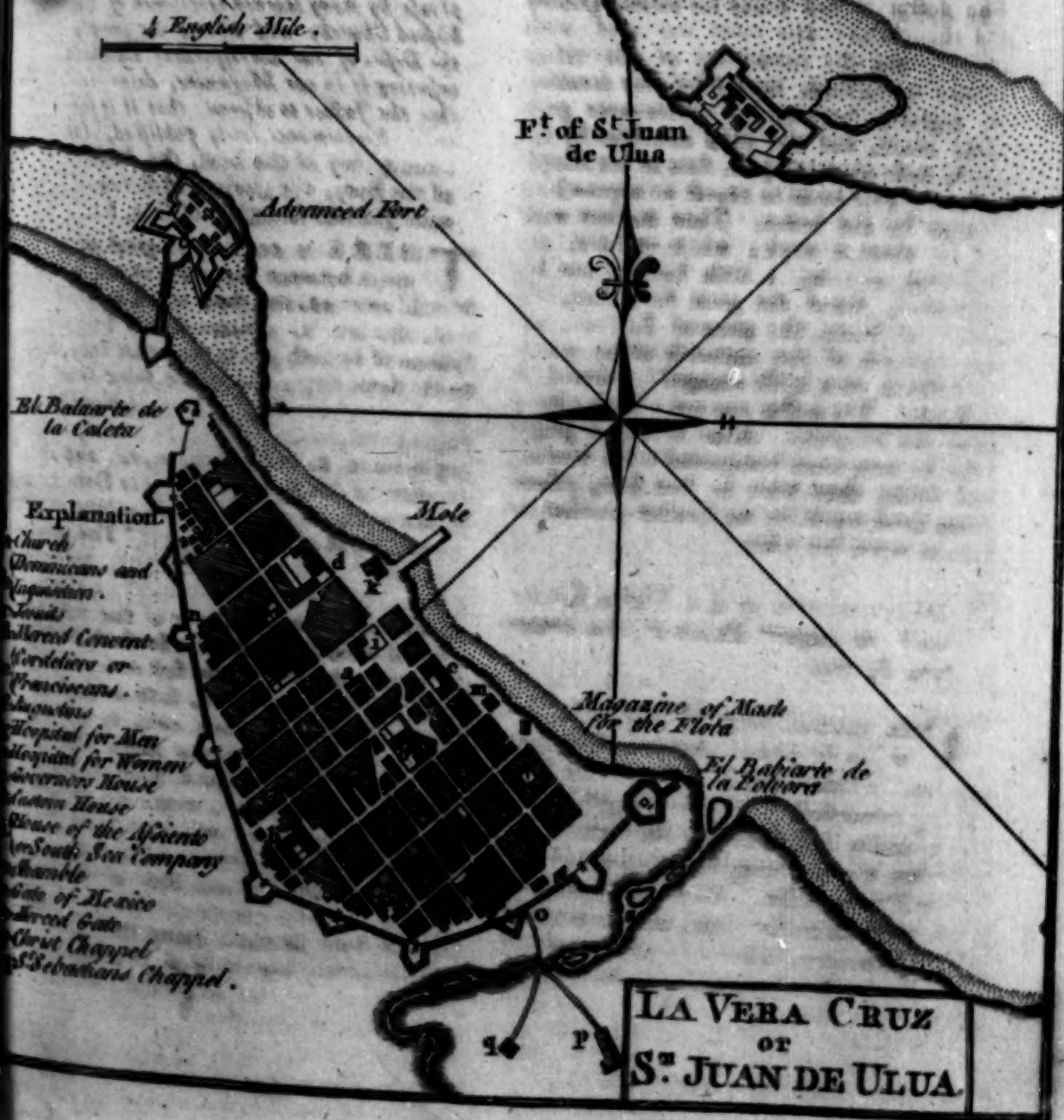
*A View of the Town & Port of
la Verra Cruz, from the Sea.*



*A View of
the Castle of la Verra Cruz, from the Town.*



1. Signals for Ships
 2. Mortars
 3. Brass Cannon
 4. Rings to which the flota are Moored.
- In this Castle are 85 Guns & 4 Mortars.*





time; then it is correspondent to our Saviour's manner of speech, Matth. xxiv. 34. "This generation shall not pass till all these things shall be fulfilled:" Meaning not the generation to whom he was then speaking; but the generation which will be upon the earth, at the time when the signs spoken of shall begin to appear.

Thus also, Dan. xii. 11. "From the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days." That vile persecutor, or man of sin, mentioned ch. xi. 44, 45. may have subdued the Jewish nation, and put a stop to the daily sacrifice, a full month before he assumes Godhead, and sit in the temple of God, to be worshipped as God. 2 Thess. ii. 3—10. Rev. xiii. 4, 8. And then he is to reign as such 1260 days, or "a time, times, and an half time; during the days of the prophecy of the two witnesses, for power will be given him to continue forty and two months, Dan. vii. 25. Rev. xi. 23. Ch. xii. 6. 14. Ch. xiii. 5. So that the 1290 days will then be complete, when "He shall be broken without hand, he shall come to his end, and none shall help him, for the son of perdition shall go into perdition." Dan. viii. 25. Ch. xi. 45. 2. Thess. ii. 3.

So also the 12th verse of the same chapter, "Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days." If this number commences at the same time with the former, and we have great reason to believe it does, then there remains forty and five days after the destruction of Anti-Christ, for the destruction of his hosts; to bury their carcases, to cleanse the land and the temple, and to prepare all things suitably, for the entrance of our blessed Lord into the temple, according to the prophet Ezekiel's vision. This way of interpreting those numbers, makes the whole clear and intelligible. But to suppose them to be put a day for a year, as most commentators have imagined, introduces such difficulties, that none of them have yet been able to tell, with any degree of certainty, or even probability, either when they were to commence, nor when they are to end. Besides it seems, in my opinion, a great impropriety to suppose that the word time in the singular, should signify a much longer duration than the word times in the plural. That the first should mean 1000 annual courses of the sun, and the latter but 100. This, I think, is only perplexing the subject, to make mysteries where there are none; and is contrary to the frequent use of the same term, in the fourth chapter of this prophecy. But to understand

them with propriety, as they are there used, namely, that time, means one annual course of the sun; times two annual courses of the sun, and an half time, half an annual course of the sun: then all the several numbers, "a time, times, and an half time; one thousand two hundred and sixty days, and forty and two months:" all correspond exactly to one and the same period, of three years and an half: and as the several subjects, about which they are used, are relative to each other, there is the more reason to think this interpretation right; whilst the contrary way of expounding them, has led many to fix the precise year, for the commencement of some extraordinary events, and for the conclusion of others; which God hath reserved in his own power, to accomplish and fulfill, in the most suitable times and seasons. And such as have taken upon them to fix those years, have sometimes out-lived their own calculations. But I think all such attempts are directly contrary to the instructions of our blessed lord himself; who seems expressly to forbid his apostles, not only to make such calculations about the times to come, but even from enquiring after the time when such future events will take place.* For a little before he ascended up into heaven, Acts i. 6, 7, "they asked him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel? and he said unto them, it is not for you to know the times and the seasons, which the father hath put in his own power." And with respect to his own second appearance, he has assured us, Matth. xxiv. 36. Mark xiii. 32, "but of that day, and that hour, knoweth no man, no not the angels which are in heaven; neither the son, but my father only."

There is also another number in the prophecy of Daniel, relating to the same person and times spoken of Ch. vii. 25, 26. Ch. xi. 31—45. Ch. xii. 6, 7, 11. which is ch. viii. 11, 12, as follows, "By him the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the place, the altar of his sanctuary was cast down, and an host was given him against the daily sacrifice, by reason of transgression, &c." Then the question is asked, "How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, and the transgression of desolation, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot?" That is, how long shall this profanation, and obstruction of the daily sacrifice continue? The answer is, "Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed." Now if those days signify so many years, and to commence from the siege and destruction of Jerusalem, under Titus Vespasian, when the daily sacrifice last ceased, and the Jews themselves were carried

* This should be well considered by those Visionaries and Enthusiasts, whose fond conceits of their own wisdom (though in other matters upright men) not only bring discredit upon the Scriptures, but shame to themselves, by too eagerly following their own whimsical interpretations, thinking to reconcile every thing with their wild scheme, foreign from Truth.

away, sold and dispersed, then there are above 600 years yet to come, before "the sanctuary shall be cleansed. But according to Ch. xiii. 11. from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination which maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days: so that by the same rule of computing days for years, the time has been expired above 400 years already; and yet all things continue as as they were at that time; and hence arises a difference between the two numbers, of above 1000 years; a reason sufficient, surely, for rejecting that way of computation. Besides, I think, the words "Then shall the sanctuary be cleansed; with great propriety presupposes, that the temple, here spoken of, shall not be entirely destroyed, as the last temple was by the Romans; for that must require a rebuilding, instead of a cleansing; which word implies, that this temple not being destroyed; but preserved in its splendor and excellence, shall only be polluted by some strange prostitution of it, and so made use of for some impure, most corrupt and profane worship. And when it is said, "The daily sacrifice shall be taken away, it may, in correspondence with this be understood, that it shall be prohibited by some powerful one, who will not permit, nor suffer that service of God to be continued; and therefore he shall cause the altar (which was esteemed a sanctuary, 1 Kings ii. 28 — 30.) to be cast down. And it is farther remarkable, where this last and most severe tribulation is foretold, that the angel assured the prophet Daniel; "And at that time thy people shall be delivered."—Which words are inconsistent with what befel his people, when the city and temple of Jerusalem were overthrown, and totally destroyed by the Romans; for then those Jews who escaped the sword and the famine, were made captives and sold for slaves: So that the tribulation here foretold, cannot relate to the calamities brought upon his people by Titus and his armies.

But it may be said, is not the difference of the above numbers equally the same in proportion, if they be understood only of days natural? I answer yes.—But then our blessed Lord himself, Matth. xxiv. 15 — 21. Mark xiii. 14 — 20. where he treats of this "abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, with the great tribulation and affliction," which his people would be involved in by it, has there instructed us, how to account for the difference of the two numbers; which is three years wanting forty days (at twelve months, of 30 days each, to the year). For as both the prophecies relate to the actions of a most wicked, and impious persecutor, determined to destroy God's people, and according to our Lord's words, possessed of such power, and filled with such rage and fury against the people of God; that "Except those days should be, or had been shortened,

there should no flesh be saved: but for the elect sake those days shall be shortened." Or, as St. Mark expresses it, "except the Lord had shortened those days no flesh should be saved; but for the elect sake, whom he hath chosen, he hath shortened the days:" and therefore the purposes of this vile person, this cruel son of perdition, the most impious of all the human race, shall be defeated. He shall not retain that power 2300 days, but his end shall come, at the expiration of forty and two months; or 1260 days after he has "exalted and magnified himself even to the prince of the host:" that is, after he takes on himself the title, and pretends to be the Christ, the true Messiah, so long foretold, and so much expected and desired, both by Jews and Christians, "magnifying himself above every God, above all that is called God, or that is worshipped, and speaking marvellous things against the God of Gods;" so that he, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God. Dan. viii. 11. Ch. xi. 36. 2 Thess. ii. 4. But when 1260 days are expired, an end shall be put to his impiety, and to that cruel persecution and tribulation, raised by him, which will far exceed any thing of the kind, that ever was in the world before his time; so that he shall not continue to the term first mentioned of 2300 days.

A Letter from a Gentleman at Paris to his Friend in London, dated July 1, 1761.

My Dear Friend,

I SEND you herewith a copy of a letter of V—— to D'Alembert, which will surely amuse you, as we have nothing besides here that is new; and as what might be added or diminished, to or from the letter of that great man, would only serve to weaken the horror of the truth it contains, I here send you an entire copy of it.

Castle de Ferney in Burgundy,
June 29, 1761.

My very dear, and very great philosopher, SO you have finished the reading of that impertinent little libel, of that impertinent little rogue of a priest, who has so often been at my country house, and been there made so much of. The Journal of the Encyclopædia, the best of his works, is what preserves that crackling, frittering morsel from infamy. Thus you see, my dear friend, that the Presbyterians are not a bit better than the Jesuits; and that these do not deserve to beg their bread more than the Jansenists.

You have done to the little dirty city of Geneva an honour it did not deserve. They performed Cassandra on my stage at Ferney agreeable to your taste. The grave and austere ministers did not dare to appear there, but they sent their daughters. I saw both men and women melt into tears; and indeed never was piece so well performed: afterwards a supper

supper for 200 spectators, and a grand ball. This is the manner I have my revenge, as often as I can, of these good people.

At Thoulouse they lately hanged one of their preachers: this rendered them a little more gentle. But one of their brethren is just now broke upon the wheel, being falsely accused of having hanged his son out of spite to our holy religion; to which, as supposed, the good father suspected his son had a secret inclination. (See p. 147.)

Thoulouse more foolish yet, more fanatic than Geneva, deemed the hanged youth a martyr. They never thought of examining if he had hanged himself, according to the pious custom of the sage children of Albion: they buried him however pompously; the parliament was present at the ceremony, bare-footed. The new saint was invoked: after which, the court, for criminal affairs, by a plurality of voices, eight against six, sentenced the father to be broke on the wheel. This judgment was so much the more catholic, as there was no proof against him. He was a good citizen, and a prolific father, having had five children, including him that was hanged. He bemoaned, in his dying hours, his executed son; and, under each stroke on the wheel, protested his own innocence: he cited the parliament to the tribunal of God!

All the heretic cantons, all tender christian hearts, cry out aloud against this execution! All pronounce us a nation as barbarous as we are frivolous: that knows how to torture, and cut capers—but have forgot how to fight: that can go from a massacre of Saint Bartholomew, to a comic opera: and are become the horror and contempt of all Europe. What an age do we live in! It is the drege of all ages. What ministers! What generals! What nobility! What nation! We are immersed in debauchery and infamy: court and city are all one: citizens, courtiers, priests, women—all prostitutes. It is a gulph of meanness and prostitution! I am sorry for it; for we were formed to be agreeable stage dancers, fitted to divert; but we are now become the poltroon prostitutes, the scum of the world. I promise you, my friend, not to go to Geneva, because only small fools and petty tyrants dwell there:—nor to Thoulouse, because they have none but knaves, fools, and fanatics:—nor to Paris, because, very soon, none but whores, rogues, and beggars, will live there.

For God's sake, and for the sake of that little god Humanity, which still just vegetates, but with little regard, on earth, be pleased to make as execrable as you can that barbarous and shocking fanaticism that has condemned a father for hanging his son, or that has broke on the wheel an innocent father, by eight rascally counsellors and tutors to a king of cards.

If I was a minister of state like Richlieu, I would send these eight assassins of the flower de Lis, attended by all the rabble of Thoulouse, with the parliament in their front and rear, to the gallies: and there, bare-footed, with torch in hand, they should annually prostrate themselves before the shrine of this innocently executed father, to ask pardon of God, and solemnly implore him, soon or late, to annihilate this cursed and perverse race of Roman Catholics.

Tell me, prithee, what corps in France you despise the most?—Note, I just hear from Marseilles, that a criminal, condemned there for murder, with tears in his eyes, repentance in his looks, and contrition at heart, has confessed himself to be the murderer of the son of the protestant of Thoulouse, whom the parliament sentenced to the wheel for that crime.

A book lately appears here the most singular, and another the most astonishing. The first is an heroic poem, intitled, the Broom, or Broomstick. Rabelais, Scarron, or La Fontaine, had not more wit, a better stile, or finer imagination. Moreover, it is the work of an apostate Abbé, namely Laurence; he published, about eighteen months since, a work entitled, The Jesuisticals. He is a poet formed by nature.

The other is called Oriental Despotism, by M. Boulanger. It is a book worthy of a Montesquieu: I know you are acquainted with the editor: the police has let loose all her furies to discover them, but to no purpose, and I am glad of it.

Within a month we have had sixty assassinations, or frightful murders, considered in their circumstances: war, luxury, and extravagance, destroy this place.

You know the Jesuits have no longer their colleges; that we are at the even of banishing them out of the kingdom. We begin, tho' tremblingly, to shew our teeth at old Grey-Beard of Rome.

Send me as soon as you can, your fourth Canto of the Dispensary. If my Christina appears to you deserving the notice of your glorious piratical gentry, get it translated as faithfully as possible.

Adieu! Bestir yourselves, ingrates; praise God for all things; admire nature; it is the only way I know to live sometime contentedly.

A Search after TASTE.

EVERY person admits there is such a thing as Taste; and as each individual pretends to shew a right of possession to True Taste, it does not seem difficult to be met with.

But as all things are not as they seem to be, the looking for this, was attended with more disappointments, than could have been imagined.

Having some business one morning at Jonathan's, I resolved to enquire there for True Taste; but was answered, no such person used the house; that probably I might find him upon the Dutch walk at 'change time. A corn factor passing by, and hearing the question, directed me to a girl's lodgings near Covent-garden; who, as the gentleman merchant observed, knew more of Taste, than every body else did. Immediately I made the best of my way to the lady's apartment; but standing up to give way for a chair passing along the pavement, I found myself at the door of a jeweller and toyman; the master being in the shop, I enquired of him after True Taste. Sir, replied the tradesman, it is but a composition.—I'll shew you several sorts; on which he pulled out a drawer, where were several fine sparkling buckles, ear-rings and necklaces.—These, sir, are the True Paste. True French Paste. I replied, it was Taste I wanted.

The master of the shop answered, that if I wanted ever so much Taste, he was certain he could furnish me.

From the toyshop I stepped into an auctioneer's; who, upon hearing the question, immediately replied, let a man want Taste ever so much, he was certain he might be furnished in his room.—But when he was told I wanted True Taste; he replied, that as to True Taste, to be sure that was quite the thing, as he supposed; but that he had kept that house many years, and never heard it mentioned before.

As the auctioneer could not apprehend what was meant by the enquiry, I left him, and stepped into a tavern, and enquired of the drawer, the drawer of the cook; who sent in word, that if the gentleman pleased to bespeak any thing, he was sure he could give him satisfaction, since he knew how to hit every body's Taste.

The landlord then entered, and the question being put to him, his reply was, that there were several men of Taste used his house; and there was one of them, Mr. Gradus, below stairs.—This happened to be an acquaintance of mine, who was desired to walk up, and to whom I related the business I was then about.

Jack Gradus immediately made me this answer: my good friend, it is not worth your while to take pains in finding out what is True Taste.—I endeavoured to write according to the rules of True Taste, but it would not do;—but as soon as I got the knack of

scribbling to the present Taste, I succeeded. It is not Taste now-a-days to read much, or to trouble our minds with digesting what we read; therefore light things in the novel style, or jests, or comic songs, suit best. I find, at least, they best answer my purpose; some persons, indeed, say they are nonsense, some cry out upon them as dull; others, that they are low—I hear them—I write on and they rail on; and by this means both parties are pleased. My writings give these fault finders opportunity to show their critical talents; and their railing raises the reputation of what I write; since it is a certain and undeniable observation, that whenever any performance is spoke against, the rest of the world espouse it, if it be only for the sake of opposition.

However, to let you see the opinion I have of Taste, I'll give you what I composed yesterday upon that subject.

STANZAS on PASTE, by Jack Gradus,
To the Tune of, Young Roger came tapping
at Dolly's Window.

I.

TO the lucky, enrich'd by large plunder
from White's,

Each supple-kneed sycophant bows;
While science and learning are star'd at for
frights,

They are creatures which no body knows,
In vain many a genius petitions his grace,

On the pavement his hours he'll waste;
The porter will flap too the door in his face,
For merit we know is not Taste.

II.

Not by reason or passion, but fashion we think,
By fashion we swear and we pray; [drink,

By fashion we game, and by fashion we
For each vice like a dog has its day.

Once Shakespear could please, now op'ra
endear,

And on sounds large subscriptions we waste;
Like pillory'd felons, we're nail'd by the ear,
For forging that phantom call'd Taste.

III.

To be sure Aristotle had something to say,
But to mind him, 'tis not worth our while;

We don't want to talk now, but only to play,
So the classic in taste must be Hoyle.

By rhetoric rules wou'd you study to speak,
The time while you read runs to waste;

'Tis from wagers alone that your proofs you
must seek,

Done first, is the logic in Taste.

A Question by Mr. James Hemingway, of Norwich.

IF the side of one of the regular pentagons, including a Dodecaëdron be denoted
by s , Query a general theorem for its solidity?

An Algebraical Problem.

TO find the number having this property, that if x be severally added to the
number, and to its half, both the sums may be squares. Answer 48.

Query. Another number that will satisfy the problem?

POETICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The RAINBOW. A FABLE.

AN age there was, some authors teach,
When all things were endu'd with
speech,

Nor plant, nor bird, nor fish, nor brute,
Nor thing inanimate was mute;
Their converse taught——or these men lie,
Better than books, morality.

One grain more faith afford me now;
It asks but one more grain, I vow,
Speech on mere visions to bestow.
Then you'll believe, that truth I tell,
That what I now relate befel.

Calm was the day, the sky was clear,
Save that a light cloud here and there,
Floating amid the azure plain,
Promis'd some gentle showers of rain:
Tho' men are faithless, clouds are true,
As by the sequel soon I'll shew,
Sol from the zenith now departed,
Eastward his rays obliquely darted,
The clouds, late glories of the day,
By western winds are borne away,
'Till to the east each vapour blown,
In lucid show'rs came gentle down,
Now full oppos'd to Phœbus rays,
Iris her vivid tints displays;
A wat'ry mirror spread below,
To her own eyes her beauties shew.
I scarce can think Narcissus ey'd
Reflected beauty with such pride;
Or modern belle for birth-night dress'd,
Raptures so exquisite express'd.
Some time enamour'd o'er the lake
She hung, then——thus she spake.

"Say in creation's ample round,
Where can there such a form be found?
How fine that curve! How bright those rays!
Oh I could here for ever gaze!
See, see, resplendent circles rise,
Each above each, of various dyes!
Mark that first ring of sanguine light!
Beam'd ever ruby half so bright?
Or can the flaming topaz vie
With that next stream of golden dye?
Where was that em'rald ever seen
Whose rays could rival yonder green?
Or where's that saphire's azure hue,
Can emulate it's neighb'ring blue?
See; purple terminates my bow,
Boast amethysts so bright a glow?"

Thus to each charm she gave its due,
Nay more——but that is——entrez nous,
Exhaustless seem'd the copious theme,
For where's the end of self-esteem!
She finding still for praise pretence,
From vanity drew eloquence:
When in the midst of her career,
Behold her glories disappear,
See her late boasted tints decay,
And vanish into air away,
Like spectre at th' approach of day.

On things too tranfient hangs their fate,
For them to hope a lasting date,
The fallen rain has clear'd the skies,
And lo! the short-liv'd phantom dies.
My application's brief and plain,
Beauty's the Rainbow, Youth's the Rain.

The SCOTCH BONNET.

A NEW BALLAD.

Tune——*He that has the best Wife.*

TIS in vain to dispute, of a shoe or a boot,
The muses inspire my sonnet;
My aim is to sing of a much better thing,
And the thing that I mean is a bonnet,
brave boys;
And the subject I choose is a bonnet.

I mean not to speak in Latin or Greek,
Nor in Erse nor in Irish upon it;
Good people attend, I mean to commend,
And to sing in the praise of a bonnet, brave
boys;
And not in dispraise of a bonnet.

The hat may pretend with the cap to contend,
And critics may say much upon it;
But neither shall dare in the least to compare,
Or candidates stand with the bonnet, brave
boys;
Or vie with their betters, a bonnet.

The Spaniard in pride, with sword by his side,
Like Quixote, may swagger and don it;
The helmet and crown, though names of re-
nown,
May rank with their equal, a bonnet, brave
boys,

And not blush to rank with a bonnet.

Pray don't take me wrong, the theme of my
song,

Isn't that with fine flounces upon it;
Which ladies so fair, so commonly wear,
I mean what the Scots wear, the bonnet,
brave boys;

Who ne'er were asham'd of the bonnet.

'Tis a bonnet of worth, though come from
the North,

And worthy a much better sonnet;

The bonnet I sing is fit for a King,
Nor care I who laughs at my bonnet, brave
boys,

Nor value who banters my bonnet.

Then don't take it ill, that I with my quill,
Have flourish'd encomiums upon it;
Since turban and Turk have ne'er caus'd
such work,
As Sawney has done with his bonnet, brave
boys,

As Sawney has done with his bonnet.

On a Nest of Young Starlings discovered in Gabriel Tompkin's Ribs hanging in Chains, at the Bottom of Chalk-Hill, near Dunstable.

DEATH, gibbets, chains, and all attempts
are vain,
T'extirpate villainy and vice restrain.
Nature inverts what human powers devise;
From Tompkins' bones, a brood of fresh
supplies;
And fell, tho' Lilliputian, robbers rise.
From Sampson's lion thus arm'd insects flew,
From Cadmus' teeth sprung up an hostile
crew. S. T.

*On the Tomb Stone of the late Rev. Mr. B. UCK,
Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holbourn.*

WHILST o'er this modest stone re-
ligion weeps,
Beneath a generous, cheerful Christian sleeps;
Rests from the teacher's charge, the scho-
lar's part,
Labours of love, and virtues of the heart:
Who own'd, observant still of truth's fair rays,
No other guide, nor wish'd for other praise:
Who, friend to man, and foe to vice alone,
Liv'd for our bliss, and dy'd to crown his
own.

The POWER of INNOCENCE

WHEN first the nuptial state we prove
We live the happy life of love;
But when familiar charms, no more
Inspire the bliss, they gave before,
Each less delighting, less is lov'd,
First this, then that, is disapprov'd;
Complacence flies, neglect succeeds,
Neglect disdain and hatred breeds.
'Twas thus a pair, who long time prov'd
The joys to love and be lov'd,
At length fell out for trifling things,
From tridling, anger mostly springs.
The wish to please forsook each breast,
Love's throne by baseless rage possess'd;
Resolv'd to part, they'd meet no more:
Enough—the chariot's at the door.
The mansion was my lady's own;
Sir John resolv'd to live in town;
Writings were drawn, each cause agreed,
Both vow'd, they'd ne'er recal the deed.
The chariot waits, why this delay?
The sequel shall the cause display.
One lovely girl the lady bore,
Dear pledge of joys she tastes no more;
The Father's, Mother's darling, she,
Now lisp'd, and prattled on each knee,
Sir John, when rising to depart,
Turn'd to the darling of his heart,
And cry'd, with ardour in his eye,
"Come, Betsey, bid Mamma good-bye,"
The lady, trembling, answer'd, "No—
"Go, kiss Pappa, my Betsey, go."
"The child shall live with me"—she cry'd
"The child shall chuse," Sir John reply'd.

Poor Betsey, look'd at each, by turns,
And each the starting tear discerns.
My lady asks, with doubt and fear,
"Will you not live with me, my dear?"
Yes, half resolv'd, reply'd the child,
And, half suppress'd her tears, she smil'd,
"Come, Betsey, cry'd Sir John, you'll go,
"And live with dear pappa, I know."
Yes, Betsey cry'd—the lady then
Address'd the wond'ring child again,
"The time to live with both is o'er,
"This day we part to meet no more:
"Chuse then"—here grief o'erflow'd her
breast,
And tears burst out, too long suppress'd.
The child, who tears and chiding join'd,
Suppos'd Pappa, displeas'd, unkind;
And try'd, with all her little skill,
To soothe his oft-renting will,
Do cry'd the lisper, Pappy! do
Love dear Mamma!—Mamma loves you!
Subdu'd, the source of manly pride,
No more his looks his heart bely'd;
The tender transport forc'd it's way;
They both confess'd each other's sway;
And prompted by the social smart,
Breast rush'd to breast, and heart to heart,
Each clasp'd their Betsey, o'er and o'er,
And Tom drove empty from the door.
Ye that have passions for a tear,
Give nature vent, and drop it here.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you can conveniently give the following
a place in your Magazine, you will much
oblige, Your humble servant, &c.

*The Association of Ideas too little attended to in
the Education of Children.*

AS the good of individuals, and conse-
quently that of the community, must
depend so immediately on the education of
youth; every the least attempt to promote
so useful an institution, seems to be at all
times intitled to a favourable reception. This
is what induces the author of the following
thoughts on that subject, to offer them to the
public.

It must be allowed on all hands, that the
neglect of parents, in the education of their
children is very great; particularly in that
part of it, which concerns their morals. Not
that it is to be supposed, or can with any de-
gree of truth be affirmed, that the generality
of them are wholly inattentive to this duty;
but it seems to be what they have never
studied enough to make themselves perfectly
understand it. For in forming the manners of
children, many methods doubtless there are,
very practicable in themselves, and which,
from their nature, could not fail to have the
happiest effect, which yet very few have ever
thought

thought of, and much fewer still put in practice. Among the rest several useful hints might be taken, from what Mr. Locke says, in his chapter on the Association of Ideas; where he wishes, "That those who have children, or the charge of their education, would think it worth their while, diligently to watch, and carefully to prevent, the undue connexion of Ideas in the minds of young people; this is the time most susceptible of impressions; and though those (antipathies) relating to the health of the body, are, by discreet people minded, and fenced against, yet I am apt to doubt, that those which relate more peculiarly to the mind, and terminate in the understanding, or passions, have been much less heeded than the thing deserves; nay, those relating to the understanding, have, as I suspected, been, by most men, wholly overlooked. This wrong connexion in our minds of ideas, in themselves loose, and independent one of another, has such an influence, and is of such great force, to set us awry in our actions, as well moral as natural, passions, reasonings, and notions themselves, that perhaps there is not any one thing, that deserves more to be looked after." Now if this false, and incoherent assemblage of Ideas, be so fatal in its consequences, we may reasonably infer the salutary effects of the contrary, namely, the just and due regulation of them; and that the mind would in the one case receive impressions, as favourable to the cause of virtue and truth, as it does in the other those only that promote vice and error. In order to effect this, we cannot begin too early; for young and tender minds will, even with the first dawns of reason, be forming connexions of some sort or other; and if nature be left to herself, we know very well what we have to expect. Add to this, that the prejudices and prepossessions even of infancy, when once contracted, are with the greatest difficulty removed. We have experience enough, to justify the truth of this. If then we be not before hand with the world, in our care, it will be before hand with us.

As to the particular associations we should endeavour to frame in the minds of children; the first and most material seems to be that subsisting between the ideas of happiness and obedience. And as a means to unite these two ideas strongly together, I dare affirm, we should find our account in it, were we to make it a general rule, to annex something of pleasure, and enjoyment, to the performance of every duty, and never let any injunction, or command, that has been duly observed, to pass by unrewarded. Thus what were otherwise a dry, irksome task, naturally slides into an easy, and pleasant employment. It begins by degrees to be interwoven in the inclination and will, and to engage the affections; and that which at first, when children, they were prevailed upon to practice, by such motives, as can influence children, they after-

wards, as the mind opens and expands itself, are led to pursue from the noblest, and most extensive views, reason, or religion afford.

I don't know, that we are able to conceive the advantage there is, in teaching children early to take delight in their duty; though it be a thing, so little regarded. It operates by a kind of mechanism. The mind is as it were hurried to the pursuit of that, which it has once strongly connected with the notion of pleasure; till at last the idea of pleasure, and it become so inseparable, that the intellect makes no longer any distinction between them. Were parents to take the pains they ought to effect this, and begin the work in time, they would, in some measure, anticipate the corruptions of nature, and see their children become, considerable proficient, in the school of virtue, before the follies and dissipations of youth had taken hold of them. They would then see the man and the Christian grow up together, and might reasonably hope to have their expectations one day answered, and all their labour and pains amply rewarded. In a word, encourage your child in his duty, or, your teaching him what it is, will be to little purpose. You cannot suppose children capable of entering into such abstracted reasonings, as to love either religion or learning, upon such motives as they ought. It is then your duty to substitute others, till these can take place. If you suffer the notion of any religious duty, to be joined with that of a disagreeable restraint, without any emolument in view; religion will always carry with it the idea of a sour, rigid institution. The same will happen with regard to learning; if children never sit down to their studies, but under the impressions of slavish fear and dread, why should you wonder, if they often contract an antipathy to books in general.

If, on the other hand, we would apply this faculty the mind has, of uniting its ideas, effectually to deter our children from the love of vice, we must exercise a constant and uniform care, to prevent any pleasure's resulting from the transgression of their duty.

The associations too, that regard purely the reason and intellect, ought narrowly to be watched. What are all obstinate prejudices in opinion, but so many absurd, incoherent ideas, which some prevailing passion or interest, has once established in the mind? The ideas of children with respect to God, a future state, the soul of man, and the like, will, upon examination, be generally found full of absurdities. I know very well how impossible it is to convey to young minds any conceptions, the least adequate to things so abstruse as these; but there is no reason, we should suffer them, to imbibe false notions, because they are not able to comprehend the true. These are things generally overlooked by parents; and yet that they may be the foundation of the greatest errors, is very certain;

tain; and it is probable too, they often are. But as what I chiefly intended to insist upon, was the necessity of teaching children early, to take pleasure in their duty, I shall dismiss my subject with referring the reader to Mr. Locke, for instances, in which the combination of ideas so remarkably affects our notions and reasonings; where he may find the whole matter discussed with that masterly judgment and precision, which is so peculiar to the pen of that great metaphysician.

Portslade, Sussex.

The French King's Declaration of War against Portugal.

THE KING and the catholic king being obliged to support a war against England, have entered into reciprocal engagements to curb the excessive ambition of that crown, and the despotism which it pretends to usurp, in every sea, and particularly in the East and West-Indies, over the trade and navigation of other powers.

Their majesties judged that one proper step for attaining this end would be, to invite the king of Portugal to enter into their alliance. It was natural to think that the proposals which were made to that prince on this subject, in the name of his majesty and of his catholic majesty, would be readily accepted. This opinion was founded on the consideration of what the most faithful king owed to himself and to his people, who from the beginning of the present century have groaned under the imperious yoke of the English. Besides, the event hath but too clearly shewn the necessity of the just measures taken by France and Spain with regard to a suspicious and dangerous neutrality that had all the inconveniencies of a concealed war.

The memorials presented to the court of Lisbon on this subject have been made public: all Europe hath seen the solid reasons of justice and conveniency which were the foundation of their demand on the king of Portugal: to those were added, on the part of Spain, motives of the most tender friendship and affinity, which ought to have made the strongest and most salutary impression on the mind of the most faithful king.

But these powerful and just considerations were so far from determining that prince to unite with his majesty and his catholic majesty, that he absolutely rejected their offers, and chose to sacrifice their alliance, his own glory, and the good of his people, to his unlimited and blind devotion to the will of England.

Such conduct leaving no doubt concerning the king of Portugal's true intentions, the king and the catholic king could consider him, from that time, only as a direct and personal enemy, who under the artful pretext of a neutrality which would not be observed, would deliver up his ports to the disposal of the Eng-

lish, to serve for sheltering places for their ships, and to enable them to hurt France and Spain with more security, and with more effect.

Nevertheless, his majesty and his catholic majesty thought it their duty to keep measures with the most faithful king; and if the Spanish troops have entered Portugal, this invasion, which was become indispensably necessary, was not accompanied with any declaration of war; and the troops have behaved with all the circumspection that could be required even in a friendly and neutral state.

All this moderation has been thrown away: The king of Portugal hath just now declared war in form against France and Spain. This unexpected step forced the catholic king to make the like declaration against Portugal; and the king [of France] can no longer defer taking the same resolution.

Independent of the motives which are common to the two monarchs, each hath separate grievances to alledge against Portugal, which of themselves would be sufficient to justify the extremity to which their majesties see themselves with regret obliged to proceed.

Every one knows the unjust and violent attack made by the English, in 1759, on some of the [French] king's ships under the cannon of the Portuguese forts at Lagos. His majesty demanded of the most faithful king to procure him restitution of those ships: but that prince's ministers, in contempt of what was due to the rules of justice, the laws of the sea, the sovereignty and territory of their master (all which were indecently violated by the most scandalous infraction of the rights of sovereigns and of nations) in answer to the repeated requisitions of the king's ambassador on this head, made only vague speeches with an air of indifference that bordered on derision.

At the same time, the court of Lisbon, pretending to be ignorant that sovereigns, who hold their rank of their birth only and the dignity of their crown, can never permit, under any pretext, any potentate to attempt to infringe prerogatives and rights belonging to the antiquity and majesty of their throne, hath pretended to establish, without distinction, an alternative of precedence between all the ambassadors and foreign ministers about the king of Portugal. The king, being informed by his ambassador, of the notification that had been made to him of this extraordinary and unexampled regulation, signified in writing to the most faithful king, his just dissatisfaction; and his majesty declared, that he would never suffer any attempt to be made to diminish the right essentially inherent in the representative character with which he is pleased to honour his ambassadors and ministers.

However justly the king was authorised, to

express, at that time, his displeasure on account of these grievances, and several other subjects of complaint which he had received from the court of Portugal, his majesty contented himself with recalling his ambassador, and continued to keep up a correspondence with the most faithful king, which he very sincerely desired to render more intimate and more lasting.

That prince, therefore, can only blame himself for the calamities of a war, which he ought, on every account, to have avoided, and which he hath been the first to declare.

His offers to observe an exact neutrality might have been listened to by the king, and the catholic king, if past experience had not taught them to guard against the illusion and danger of such proposals.

In the beginning of the present century, the court of Lisbon was very forward to acknowledge king Philip V. of glorious memory, and contracted formal engagements with France and Spain; Peter II. who at that time filled the throne of Portugal, seemed to enter cordially into the alliance of the two crowns: but after dissembling his secret intentions, for three years, he broke all his promises, and the neutrality which he had afterwards solicited, and which, in a letter to the republic of the united provinces he had even advised her to embrace, and joined the enemies of France and Spain. The same confidence, and the same security, on the part of the two crowns, in the present state of things, would undoubtedly have been followed by the like defection in the court of Lisbon.

United to the catholic king by indissoluble sentiments of tender friendship and common interests, the king hopes that their united

efforts will be favoured by the God of hosts, and will in the end compel the king of Portugal to conduct himself on principles more conformable to sound policy, the good of his people, and the ties of blood which unite him to his majesty and his catholic majesty.

The king commands and enjoins all his subjects, vassals, and servants, to fall upon the subjects of the king of Portugal; and expressly prohibits them from having any communication, commerce, or intelligence with them, on pain of death; and accordingly his majesty hath from this date revoked, and hereby revokes, all licences, passports, safeguards, and safe-conducts contrary to these presents, that may have been granted by him or his lieutenant generals, and other officers; declaring them null and void, and of no effect; and forbidding all persons to pay any regard thereto. And whereas, in contempt of the XVth article of the treaty of peace between France and Portugal, signed at Utrecht, April 11, 1713 (and by which it is expressly stipulated, "That in case of a rupture between the two crowns, the space of six months after the said rupture shall be granted their subjects respectively, to sell or remove their effects, and withdraw their persons if they think fit") the king of Portugal hath just now ordered that all the French who are in his kingdom should leave it in the space of fifteen days, and that their effects should be confiscated and sequestered; his majesty, by way of just reprisals, commands, that all the Portuguese in his dominions shall, in like manner, leave them within the space of fifteen days from the date hereof, and that all their effects shall be confiscated.

Versailles, June 20, 1762.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, June 24.

SALE of land-carriage-fish (see p. 281.) was made in Honey-lane market, and soon after at Leaden-hall market.

SATURDAY, 26.

Extract of a Letter, dated at Spithead the 25th instant, from Capt. Rowley of his Majesty's Ship the *Superbe* of 74 Guns, *subo*, with the *Gosport* of 44 Guns, and the *Danae* of 38 Guns, sailed from St. Helen's the 6th of last month, with the *East India*, *West India*, and *North American Fleets* under Convoy. At five in the morning of the 11th of May, July, 1762.

being in the latitude of 47. 47. and 52 leagues S. W. by S. from the Lizard, the *Gosport* made the signal for seeing four sail of the enemy in the S. E. which we soon after perceived were in chase of us: upon their nearer approach, I directed the convoy to continue its course, and fell in the rear with the *Superbe*, *Danae*, and *Gosport*, in order to be between the chasing ships and the trade.

At nine o'clock, I could very plainly distinguish their force; two of them had their lower deck ports hauled up; and by their appearance, I judged one to be of 74 guns, one of 54 or 60, and two frigates [Supposed to be M. de Ternay's squadron, consisting of the

the following ships, which sailed from Brest about the 8th of May, viz. Robuste 74, Eveille 64, La Garonne 44, Licorne 30.] At this time the convoy being at a proper distance from me (and still going on) I brought too, with the Gosport a-head, and the Danae a-stern of me, and made the necessary dispositions to give them battle. The enemy at this time might be about a league to windward on our larboard beam, crowding upon us with all the sail they could set; but when they came within little more than random shot, I was greatly surprized to see the largest ship haul the wind, in which the others immediately obeyed him. This I at first apprehended could only be meant to prepare for action, and therefore, though at that distance, I hoisted the colours, and fired a shot at the nearest ship, when they all hoisted English (blue) ensigns and pendants, and tacked to the northward: Upon which we made sail, stood on and tacked after them. I continued the chase, being little wind, till three in the afternoon, when most of the convoy being more than hull down, the enemy gaining from us, and not the least probability of bringing them to action, I judged it best for the service I was sent upon, to discontinue the pursuit, in order to rejoin the convoy before night, which we did about sun-set: But as I was fearful these ships, seeing they sailed so much better than we, might again bear away with an intention to cut off some of the sternmost of the convoy, I directed the Albion Indiaman to carry the light, and lead for this night, whilst we remained in the rear with the men of war, the better to support the trade from their attempts. We never saw them afterwards.

SUNDAY, 27.

An express arrived from admiral Pocock, with advice, that he arrived off the Havannah the 23d of May, with his whole fleet, and had been joined by all the transports, and several other ships from Admiral Rodney: and that, as he had met with nothing to impede his landing, he expected to effect it in about five days.

MONDAY, 28.

Agreeable to the desire of the Portugal merchants, the Lords of the Admiralty granted them 8000 tons of shipping, to fetch home their effects from Oporto.

The fleet under Sir Edward Hawke, (see p. 339.) passed by Plymouth, from whence he was joined by the prince of Orange and Tartar men of war.

List of Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, which sailed from St. Helen's, for Lisbon, &c. June 25.

Guns.

100 Royal George,	Sir Edw. Hawke, Ad. Capt. Bennet.
80 Princess Amelia,	D. of York, R. Adm. L. V. Howe, Capt.
90 Prince	Capt. Peyton.
50 Ocean,	Capt. Langdon,

Guns.

74 Magnanime,	Capt. Saxton.
70 Pr of Orange,	Capt. Ferguson.
66 Lancaster,	
64 Nassau,	Capt. Sayer.
64 Essex,	Capt. Schomberg.
60 Achilles,	Hon. Capt. Barrington.
40 Launceston,	
32 Æolus,	
28 Tartar.	

WEDNESDAY, 30.

An express arrived from Germany with advice of a great advantage gained by the allied army over the French, an account of which, see before, at pages 374 and 380.

St. James's. This day M. Querini and M. Morosini, the two ambassadors extraordinary from the most serene republic of Venice, had a private audience of his majesty. [Soon after they had also audiences of her majesty, and the rest of the royal family.]

MONDAY, July 5.

Came on at Guildhall the grand cause (which has been so often argued, and so long depending) between the city and dissenters, in regard to the serving the office of sheriff, before the following judges, Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Justice Foster, Mr. Justice Wilmot, and Mr. Justice Bathurst; when, after several learned pleadings, the judges were all of opinion, that the dissenters were not liable to serve the said office, &c. There was a prodigious full court on the occasion.

TUESDAY, 6.

Six colours and a standard, taken in the late action in Germany, were brought to the guard-room, St. James's. On one side the standard, the arms of France are richly adorned; on the other side the sun. The colours and standards are all new. They are to be put up in Westminster Abbey.

THURSDAY, 8.

The Cherokee chiefs (see p. 339.) had their first audience of his majesty. The head chief was introduced by L. Eglington, and conducted by Sir Clement Cotterell, master of the ceremonies. They were upwards of an hour and a half with his majesty. The head chief's dress was a very rich blue mantle covered with lace, and his head richly ornamented. On his breast a silver gorget with his majesty's arms engraved. The two other chiefs were in scarlet richly adorned with gold lace, and gorgets of plate on their breasts. They were received by his majesty very graciously, and their behaviour was remarkably humble and meek. The man who assisted as an interpreter for them, to his majesty, was so much confused, that he could ask but few questions. They are men of middling stature, seem to have no hair upon their heads, and wear a kind of skull-cap; their faces and necks are so besmeared with a coarse sort of paint, of a brickdust colour, that it is impossible to say of what complexion they are. Their necks are streaked with blue paint.

paint, something resembling blue veins in a fine skin. [They have, since their arrival, been carried to see all the public buildings and curiosities about town, and have been at many places of publick entertainment. See our vol. for 1755, p. 499. and 1757. p. 282.]

FRIDAY, 9.

Tho. Challoner, Esq; Alderman, was elected one of the Sheriffs of London, &c. in the room of Mr. Salway, who is excused, as being a Dissenter. Mr. Banks gave bond to serve the office. (See p. 339.)

SATURDAY, 10.

Was opened in Westminster-Abbey, near the Poet's Corner, the monument in memory of the late George Frederick Handel, Esq; He is represented pointing to the back of the monument, where David is playing on the harp. In Mr. Handel's right hand is a pen, writing part of the Messiah, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, &c." and the following inscription,

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL,

Born February 23, 1684,

Died April 14, 1759.

Five persons were tried by a special jury before the lord chief justice Mansfield, at Guildhall, for a conspiracy against the reputation and life of William Kent, by the pretended knocking and scratching of a ghost, at a house in Cock-lane, which excited the attention of the town last winter; and after a trial of above twelve hours they were all found guilty. (See p. 50, 103, 4, 150.)

MONDAY, 12.

Two other persons were found guilty, at Guildhall, for the above conspiracy.

Admiralty-Office. Captain Watson, of his majesty's ship the Mermaid, gives an account in his letter of the 7th instant, that on the 4th, cruising off Brest, he chased and took the *Le Serviceable*, a French privateer, of eight guns and 90 men, which had been out of Morlaix three days, and had not taken any thing.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

A most beautiful monument, designed by Mr. Stuart, and executed by Mr. Scheemakers, to the memory of the late gallant Lord Howe, was opened in Westminster-Abbey. On the top is a trophy of arms in fine white marble, and on a flat pyramid of black marble, highly polished, are his Lordship's arms, coronet, and crest: in white marble, on the top of the monument, sits a beautiful figure of a woman in a melancholy position, inimitably well executed, representing the province of Massachusetts Bay, and underneath the following inscription:

"The province of Massachusetts bay, in New England, by an order of the Great and General Court, bearing date Feb. 1, 1759, caused this monument to be erected to the memory of George Augustus, Lord Viscount Howe, Brigadier-General of his Majesty's forces in America, who was slain July 6, 1758, on his march to Ticonderoga in the 44th year of his age, in testimony of the

sense they had of his services and military virtues, and of the affection their officers and soldiers bore to his command.

He lived respected and beloved; the public regretted his loss; to his family it is irreparable."

THURSDAY, 15.

Both houses of parliament met, and were further prorogued to Thursday, Sept. 9.

Count Woronzow, minister plenipotentiary from Russia, had a private audience of his majesty, to deliver his credential letters. Soon after he had audiences of the rest of the royal family.

The bounties to seamen and able bodied landmen were continued to Sept. 30.

The White-horse inn, at Mile-end, &c. was consumed by fire.

SATURDAY, 17.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when six convicts received sentence of death, viz. John Placket, for the robbery of Mr. Faye (see p. 340.) James Hardy and Richard Mitchell, for a highway robbery; John Sullivan, Francis Cashell, and William Fitzgerald, the former for a rape on Anne Ward, and the other two for assisting him therein. At the same sessions, the day before, Sarah Metyard, and Sarah Morgan Metyard, her daughter, received sentence of death, for the murder of Anne Nailer, a poor parish girl, the apprentice of the former, about four years since, by beating, bruising, starving her, &c. After the murder, they kept the body in a box, till it became too offensive to be borne, when they cut it into several parts, and carried them from Mount-street, Grosvenor square, where they lived, and flung them into the Gulley-hole, in Chick-lane, except one hand, which having a mark on it, they burnt. Several received sentence of transportation; six were branded, and three ordered to be whipped.

The parish church of Sittingbourne, in Kent, was burnt, by some accident.

MONDAY, 19.

Sarah Metyard and her daughter were executed, at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence; their bodies were afterwards carried to Surgeon's-hall, to be anatomized.

THURSDAY, 22.

The post-boy, bringing the mail from Bath, was robbed of the London, Tedbury, Cirencester, &c. bags, near Petty France in Gloucestershire, by three foot-pads in sailor's habits.

SATURDAY, 24.

Admiralty-Office. Captain Keeler, of his majesty's ship the Dolphin, gives an account, in his letter of the 22d instant, that on the 19th past he took, and carried to Oporto, the *Mars*, a French privateer sloop, of ten carriage and six swivel guns, and fifty men, belonging to Marseilles. She had been out two months and had not taken any thing.

MONDAY, 26.

James Hardy was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence. (See the 17th day.)

D d d 2

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Substance of Advice received by Shipping the 17th and 19th of this Month, at the Islands of Scilly and Guernsey, from Newfoundland.

On the 24th of June, four French men of War, and a Bomb Ketch, entered the bay of Bulls, and landed some troops; which, after seizing upon the small Settlement in that Bay, marched directly for St. John's, of which the French General took possession on the 17th, by Capitulation with the garrison, the terms of which were, that the inhabitants should be prisoners during the war, and secure in their possessions and effects. His majesty's sloop Gramont, and several other vessels, were taken by the enemy in the harbour of St. John's. [See NEWFOUNDLAND, in our GEN. INDEX.]

Constantinople, May 31. His excellency Mr. Grenville, his majesty's ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, had his first audience of the Grand Seigneur on the 11th instant, in which he presented his majesty's letters of credence, and was received with all the pomp and ceremony usual on those occasions. His late excellency Mr. Porter set out from hence with his family, by land, on the 24th of this month, in his way back to England. A terrible fire broke out here lately, and continued burning very fiercely for twenty-four hours; the number of houses burnt down is computed to be near five thousand. The Capitan Pascha, Chief Admiral, is upon the point of sailing for the Archipelago, according to annual custom, and goes out with five men of war and six gallees.

An address from the governor, council and assembly of Barbadoes has been presented to his majesty, on our late conquests.

TUESDAY, 28.

John Placket, otherwise Country Jack, was executed near the upper end of the city road, Islington, for his robbing Mr. Faye. (See the 17th day.) At the place of execution he confessed three other robberies, that he committed within sight of the place where he suffered. He was afterwards hung up in chains, near Brown's Well, on Finchley-Common.

The court of directors of the East-India company, have nominated three of their members to settle with some commissioners of the Dutch East-India company, who are daily expected here, all the differences which arose between the servants of those companies in India.

Sir John Barnard lately sent a benefaction of 100l. to Christ's hospital.

A very curious collection of above 30,000 tracts, with some manuscripts, formerly collected and bound up in volumes for the use of King Charles I. but which fell into private hands, and for many years past have been in the possession of a lady, were lately purchased by order of his majesty, and presented to the trustees of the British Museum.

An ingenious artist has now in his possession the identical mourning ring which king

Charles II. wore in memory of the murder of his father, whose picture is on the top imitatively done in enamel, and, in a socket under it, some of that monarch's real hair. Within side is engraved on the gold as under,

Gba. rex.

Remem—Obit—ber

30 Jan. 1648.

Remember was the last word that King Charles spoke to Bishop Juxon before his martyrdom. And likewise a tooth-pick case curiously ornamented with silver, made of the piece of the oak which King Charles II. cut from the tree while secreted there from the pursuit of his enemies; on the top is engraved a crown, and the words *Royal Oak*. His majesty wore it in his pocket for 20 years. They will shortly be presented to the university of Cambridge.

The *Hermione* a Spanish register ship, which left Lima the 6th of January, bound for Cadiz, was taken, the 21st of May, off Cape St. Vincent, by two English frigates, the *Active* and *Favourite*, and carried into Gibraltar. Her cargo is said to consist of near twelve millions of money, registered, and the unregistered to be likewise very considerable, besides 2000 serons of cocoa, and a great deal of other valuable merchandize.

The following however, is given us as a more exact account of the cargo of the *Hermione*, than any yet published:

For the king's account.

5243 Arobes at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. gross wt. Cocos.

1939 Bars of pewter, wt. 1193 Kintals.

For account of the merchants.

	Dollars.
In coined gold, —	397,118
In coined silver, —	1,867,523
Wrought gold, 787 $\frac{1}{2}$ Castallanos, }	266
at 21 Rls. each, —	
Silver ditto, 1248 marks, at ps 8 each,	9984
	<hr/> 2,276,716

25 Arobes of Astracia wool.

3 Bales Vigonia ditto.

The private adventures on board are computed worth 150,000 l. And in a priest's habit 2000 quadruples have been discovered.

Eight persons having escaped from the *Anna Galley*, under Quarantine at Bristol, a reward was offered by the Treasury for apprehending them.

A letter has been presented to the king from a Nabob in the East-Indies, inclosed in a gold box, about ten inches long, curiously wrought; brought by one of the India ships that arrived this week in the river.

The right honourable the earl Temple has lately dedicated a most magnificent building at Stowe, of the Ionic order, CONCORDIA ET VICTORIAE.

In the pediment of the portico is a fine alto relief, representing the four quarters of the world bringing gifts to Britain. In the portico, or anti-temple, two medallions

Caesar

Concordia fœderatorum, concordia civium. Over the door, *Quo tempore salus eorum in ultimas Angustias deducta nullum ambitioni locum relinquebat.* In the inner temple, in a niche facing the entrance, the statue of BRITANNIA; over which, in a tablet *Candidis autem animis voluptatem præbuerint in conspicuo posita, quæ cuique magnifica merito contigerunt.* On the walls, fourteen medallions, representing the taking of Quebec, Martinico, &c. Louisbourg, Guadaloupe, &c. Montreal, &c. Pondicherry, &c. Naval victory off Belleisle, naval victory off Lagos, Crevelt and Minden, Fellinghausen, Senegal and Goree, Niagara and Crown Point, Beau Sejour and Fort du Quesne, Cherbourg and Belleisle. On a hill at a distance, in a diagonal line, rises an obelisk above an hundred feet high, inscribed,

To MAJOR-GENERAL WOLFE.

Offendunt Terris hunc tantum Fata.

Ten small houses were consumed by fire, on the 8th instant, at Standgate, near Lambeth.

Cambridge, July 6. Last week the classical prizes of 15 guineas each, annually given by the Hon. Mr. Finch, and the Hon. Mr. Townshend, were adjudged to Mr. Rosenhagen of St. John's college, and to Mr. Eyre of Peter-house, senior batchelors; and to Mr. Maddison of Sidney college, and to Mr. Zouch of Trinity college, middle batchelors.

Oxford, June 27. Last week Dr. Wilson's prize of ten guineas, for the best essay in English, on the Advantages of a safe, honourable, and lasting peace, was adjudged to Mr. Ellison, probationer fellow of Merton college.

The moor, east of Bowes, in Northumberland, that near Pateley-bridge, in Yorkshire, the high moors, near Sheffield, the Hather or ling, near Temple-Sowerbey, and Blorème hill in Monmouthshire, lately took fire, to the great terror and damage of the neighbouring inhabitants.

The drought continues in most parts of the kingdom, and threatens an extraordinary price of many of the provisions of life.

Ten houses were lately consumed by fire, at Heavy-tree, near Exeter.

Bailey, Stackpole, and Moore, the three condemned levellers, were lately executed in Ireland. (See p. 340.) Seven levellers were condemned at Waterford, who all have since been also executed.

The embargo, on provisions in Ireland, is continued to Aug. 11.

There have been great riots among the linen weavers in Dublin, on account of raising their wages. Several gangs assembled and burned the looms and goods of such as refused to join them, and proceeded so far as to resolve to drown one Scully who had refused to join them. Sir Thomas Blackall, an active magistrate, in endeavouring to quell them, got a severe cut on his head; however he rescued Scully from them; and it

was not doubted but the government would interfere, and punish exemplarily some of the ringleaders.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol June 27.

"This day arrived the New Grace, Kerr, from New-York in 28 days. By her we have advice, that the latter end of March, the Fowey man of war, captain Mead, fell in-with the Ventura, a Spanish frigate of 26 guns, 12 pounders and 350 men, from St. Domingo bound to the Havannah, and after a long and close engagement, the Spaniards struck. Both ships are greatly disabled in their masts, hulls, &c. The Fowey out of 130 men, had 12 men killed, and 23 wounded. The Spaniards had near 50 killed, and they found 302 men alive on board when they took possession of her. The Fowey has carried her prize to Jamaica; from whence there are letters dated the latter end of April, which say, that Sir James Douglass arrived there with his Squadron the 13th of April, and on the 14th the embargo and martial law were taken off. There were in all seventeen ships of the line at Jamaica. The trade was to sail from thence for England the 1st of June."

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated the 26th ult.

"The Brilliant and Duke of York privateers lately entered a small port near Cape Finisterre, and after firing on a battery of four guns which defended that place, for near two hours, the Spaniards abandoned it: the English seamen hoisted British colours, and spiked up all their guns. It was likewise in their power to have laid the whole town in ashes; but they were content with taking six ships, two of which, being in ballast, they burnt, and have brought the other four into Lisbon."

The Kouli-Kan, French privateer, has swept the windward coast of Africa of English vessels, and, in general, her crew behaved inhumanly towards their prisoners. She is above two thirds manned with Dutchmen.

They write from Stockholm of the 15th ult. that they had received the disagreeable news from Tomen, a sea-port in Sweden, that a fire broke out there in the night between the 24th and 25th of May last, having then a violent north wind, that in less than two hours it reduced about fifty dwelling-houses, the custom-house, and about fifty warehouses filled with salt, grain, &c. to ashes.

Mr. Meerman, Syndic of the city of Rotterdam, who has distinguished himself by his assiduous enquiries into the origin of the art of Printing, has now turned his Views to the discovery of the time in which the paper we now use was first employed, and which he supposes was between the years 1270 and 1302; but to ascertain this he promises a premium of twenty-five ducats to the person who shall produce the earliest public instrument written upon paper made of rags.

From

From Bilboa we have a confirmation of the late report of a dreadful inundation there, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow in the adjacent mountains, whereby the river Nervin was swelled to that degree, that the waters rose 8 or 9 feet in the houses; of the shipping in the harbour so received damage, some were carried away by the floods and thrown into gardens, two ran ashore, and several were sunk. The whole damage done to shipping and goods in houses is estimated at six millions of livres.

The storm that happened lately in France was one of the most violent that has ever fallen out in that country. At Maubeuge, and twenty villages round it, the hail broke the tiles, so that the houses were half full of water, the harvest is totally ruined, and most of the fruit, and even timber trees destroyed. The Hail-stones in general were twelve ounces weight, and there were some of seventeen.

There happened on the 30th of May, after a rain that lasted about 16 hours, a prodigious inundation from the mountains, above the town of Fontevault in Anjou, which threatened destruction to every thing in the open fields, and therefore the inhabitants did all they could to secure their effects by bringing them, at the hazard of their own lives, into the place. But when the storm abated, the foundations of their houses being undermined, most of them fell down, by which a great number of cattle, horses and mules, were killed, and the greatest part of their effects were buried in the rubbish.

The following is a list of the French squadron, blocked up by an English squadron, off Cape Francois, under the command of Capt. Harvey.

	Guns	Comp.
Le Duc de Bourgoyne	80	7
Le Defenseur	74	7
Le Hektor	74	6
Le Diademe	74	6
Le Prothee	64	5
Le Dragon	64	5
Le Brilliant	64	5
Le Liphir	32	3
La Diligence	32	3
L'Opale	32	3
La Calypso	16	1

In all 606 guns, and 51 companies.

Great damage has been sustained in many places, this month, by Lightning.

At Oxford assizes two persons received sentence of death for murder.

Sixteen dwelling Houses were lately consumed by fire, at Great Milton, in Oxfordshire.

Many Tumults have arisen at Manchester and in the Northern parts of Staffordshire, on occasion of the price of corn, &c. but have happily been put a stop to.

Six dwelling houses, &c. have been consumed by fire, at Winbourn, in Dorsetshire.

On the 2d of May a whirlwind happened on Port Royal island, in South Carolina, of

the same nature as the great storm which did so much damage last year at Charles Town. (See our last vol. p. 442.) This phenomenon was seen in the form of a column, 400 yards in diameter; it had a circular whirling motion and proceeded with great violence from the N. W. to the S. E. It tore up trees and carried away houses and bridges; it forced the water in Broad river out of its channel, and threw it up to a great height.

The king has granted a pension of 300l. per ann. to Mr. Samuel Johnson, a gentleman well known in the literary world.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

June 22. **S**IR Philip Moneux, of Sandy, in Bedfordshire, Bart. was married to Miss Reddall, with a fortune of 10,000l.

27. Mr Henderson, an eminent bookseller, to Miss Fowler.

29. Hon. and Rev. James York, 5th son of the Earl of Hardwick, to Miss Maddox, daughter of the late bishop of Worcester.

Tho. Buckeridge Noyes, Esq; to Miss Hucks,

30. Sangford Blankley, Esq; to Miss Huish.

July 1. George Gent, Esq; to Miss Warford.

John Fenton Clarke, Esq; to Miss Brown,

3. Capt. Shurmer, of the navy, to Miss Perry.

5. John Harvey, Esq; to Miss Hake.

Rev. Mr. Moleworth, to Miss Clarke.

9. Richard Vigers, Esq; to Miss Sommer.

John Baker, Esq; a merchant at Newcastle, to Miss Reed.

Peter Calvert, of Red-Cross-Street, Esq; to Miss Reeve.

10. John Ellis, Esq; to Miss Polly Wright.

17. Sir Harry Harpur, Bart. to Lady Louisa Greville.

21. William Mellish, Esq; receiver general of the customs, to Miss Gore.

Lately. John Maskaline, Esq; to Miss Floyer.

Joseph Waight, Esq; to Miss James.

John Stonard, Esq; to Miss Thomson.

Lord Newbattle, son of the Earl of Ancrum, to Miss Fortescue.

June 22. Wife of Mr. Sanderson, of Little Houghton in Northumberland, was delivered of three boys.

July 1. Lady of Sir Matthew Blackiston, knt. and ald. of a son.

5. Lady of Lord George Sackville of a daughter.

7. Lady of Richard Coope, of Fulham, Esq; of two daughters.

9. Lady of the hon. and rev. Andrew Archer, of a daughter.

19. Lady of William Lee, Esq; of a daughter.

22. Mrs. Parker, of George Street, of a son.

COURSE of EXCHANGE

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25, 1762.

Amsterdam	35 4
Ditto at Sight	34 11
Rotterdam	35 5
Antwerp	No Price.
Hamburg	34 10 2 Uf.
Paris 1 Day's Date	30 5-8ths.
Ditto 2 Ufance	30 3-8ths.
Bordeaux ditto	30 1-4th.
Cadiz	39 3-8ths.
Madrid	39 3-4ths.
Bilboa	39 1-4th.
Leghorn	49 3-4ths.
Genoa	49.
Venice	51 1-8th.
Lisbon	5s. 7d.
Oporto	5s. 6d.
Dublin	8 3-4ths a 1-4th.

BILLS of Mortality, from May 18, to July 20.

CHRISTENED.	BURIED.
Males 1208	Males 2057
Females 1167	Females 2136
2375	4193

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of age	1263
Between 2 and 5	304
5 and 10	150
10 and 20	158
20 and 30	356
30 and 40	390
40 and 50	443
50 and 60	380
60 and 70	399
70 and 80	216
80 and 90	121
90 and 100	111
100 and upwards	2

4193

Within the Walls	275
Without the Walls	981
In Mid. and Surry	2091
City and Sub. West.	845

4193

Weekly, May 25, — 659

June 1, — 516

8, — 504

15, — 414

22, — 470

29, — 380

July 6, — 416

13, — 340

20, — 494

4193

Wheaten Peck Loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6oz. 1s. 9d. 1/4.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE French army under Soubise and d'Estrees having, after the battle of Wilhelmstahl*, been obliged to retreat into their strong camp, under the cannon of Cassel, as prince Ferdinand thought that it would be dangerous, or, at least, that it would cost the lives of too many brave men, to attack them in that situation, the only other measure he had to pursue, was to distress them by cutting off their communication with the Rhine, and with Frankfort, and having received advice, that M. de Rochambeau had assembled some brigades of infantry and cavalry near Hombourg, with a view to cover the communications of the enemy's army with Frankfort, took the resolution of dislodging him from the post which he had taken possession of; for which purpose his serene highness ordered lord Fred. Cavendish to advance with the chasseurs of the infantry of the army, Freitag's chasseurs, and Bauer's and Riedesel's hussars, from Lohr to Felzberg; and the marquis of Granby, with the Brigade of the British grenadiers, Elliot's, the Blues, and the four Hanoverian squadrons, from Hoff to Fritzlar. The former were to march towards Hombourg, in such a direction, as to cut off the enemy's corps from Melsungen and Fulda. The other to cut off their retreat to Ziegenhayn. Which orders were executed in the following manner: the hour of rendezvous on both sides of Hombourg, for the attack of M. de Rochambeau's corps was agreed on: the discharge of three pieces of cannon, from lord Fred. Cavendish's troops, was to be the signal of his arrival. Elliot's being arrived at a quarter of a league distance from Hombourg, attacked the advanced posts, and drove them from the heights and took post there: the rest of lord Granby's corps were in the rear of Elliot's, behind the declivity of the height; and the enemy's tents continued standing.

At the same time lord Frederick Cavendish's Hussars began to exchange some shot with the enemy; when their tents were immediately struck, and they got under arms at the foot of the mountain, and in the hedges near the town; their cavalry formed on the plain; the three discharges of cannon were made; whereupon the enemy's infantry defiled on their left; their cavalry covering their march. L. Granby, perceiving they intended to retreat, marched all his corps, as fast as possible, to the right, when the enemy's cavalry, who put on a good countenance, began to move on, at a good rate. Upon this, his lordship ordered the cavalry to advance, following close with the infantry, which began an attack on the enemy's rear, with the greatest ardour and success, making two onsets in an instant but the enemy's cavalry facing about immediately, and falling sword in hand upon Elliot's dragoons, that

* See before p. 374.

that regiment would have suffered greatly, had not colonel Hervey, at the head of the Blues, seeing the danger, passed the village on full gallop, and notwithstanding he could oppose only eight or ten men in front, to formed squadrons, he overthrew all that came in his way, and saved Elliot's regiment.

The situation of the two regiments was at this time very critical; but the mutual support which they gave each other, Elliot's dragoons, by continual skirmishing with the enemy, and the Blues by their manœuvres in squadrons and by their steady countenance, kept the enemy at bay till the infantry could come up. They then began their retreat in the utmost hurry, the grenadiers and highlanders following them with their usual ardour. If their infantry had not posted themselves in a hollow way, to sustain their squadrons, which the Blues and Elliot's were charging, the whole would have been routed. During their retreat, Lord Cavendish's corps, which could not advance sooner, followed them close, and pushed them vigorously.

Colonels Hervey and Erskine, majors Forbes and Ainsley, distinguished themselves greatly.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and taken, may be about 80 men; that of the enemy is very considerable, the number of prisoners made by us amounting to upwards of 250.

Tho' the troops were fatigued, they did not fail, however, to push the 2 regiments of Hussars of Bauer and Riedesel to Rothenbourg, in order to destroy the enemy's magazine there, which was considerable; wherein lieut. colonel de Riedesel succeeded perfectly well.

The most material piece of news we have from Silesia is, that the body of Russian troops under general Czernichew, consisting of 19 battalions, and 12 squadrons, passed the Oder on the 29th of June, and soon after joined the Prussian army; yet nothing but skirmishes has as yet happened between the Prussian and Austrian armies; in one of which the Austrian general Draskowitz, with 17 officers, and 400 men, were made prisoners, at Ottmachau, by a body of Prussians, commanded by major general Grant, who, at the beginning of this war, was aid-de-camp to veldt marshal Keith, and was sent hither express with the news of the king of Prussia's first victory over the Austrians*.

From Saxony we hear, that prince Henry's having so successfully repulsed the Austrians†, has given such a turn to the war in that part of Germany, that the Imperial army has been obliged to retreat into Franconia, and the Austrians into Bohemia.

No hostilities have as yet happened between the Danes and Russians, nor have their armies as yet approached near to one another; but in the mean time his Danish majesty has compelled the city of Hamburgh to advance him a million of Rixdollars, and the city of Lubeck to give him possession of their port

of Travemunde. And on the 12th inst. a congress was opened at Berlin, under the mediation of the king of Prussia, for adjusting the differences between his Danish majesty and the emperor of Russia, as duke of Holstein.

Mutual declarations of war have been published between Spain and Portugal, and the French have likewise published a declaration of war against Portugal; but we do not hear that any of their troops have yet joined the Spanish army; nor has that army made any farther progress since our last: on the contrary, some of their small parties have met with rebuffs, even from the country militia. [See p. 382.]

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE of Books, continued from p. 344.

POETICAL.

THE Viceroy, addressed to Lord Hallifax, pr. 1s. Payne and Cropley.

The House of Superstition, pr. 6d. Hinxman.

The Farmer's Return from London, pr. 1s. Tonson. (See p. 121.)

The Cub at Newmarket, a tale, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

The Battle of Lora, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodsley.

The Quack Doctors, pr. 1s. Moren.

Epistle to the author of the four farthing candles, pr. 6d. Nicholl.

The Rosciad of C—v—t G—rd—n, pr. 1s. 6d. Gretton.

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Erratum. p. 356. l. 23. for March 26. r. March 29.

Salop's Request with Regard to the Proclamation about the Distribution of Prizes shall be complied with. W. R's Mathematical Piece, and many other ingenious Productions both in Prose and Verse, shall be inserted next Month; with the Remainder of the Lists of Deaths, Promotions, Books, &c. which are deferred for want of room.

* See before p. 349. † See before p. 287.